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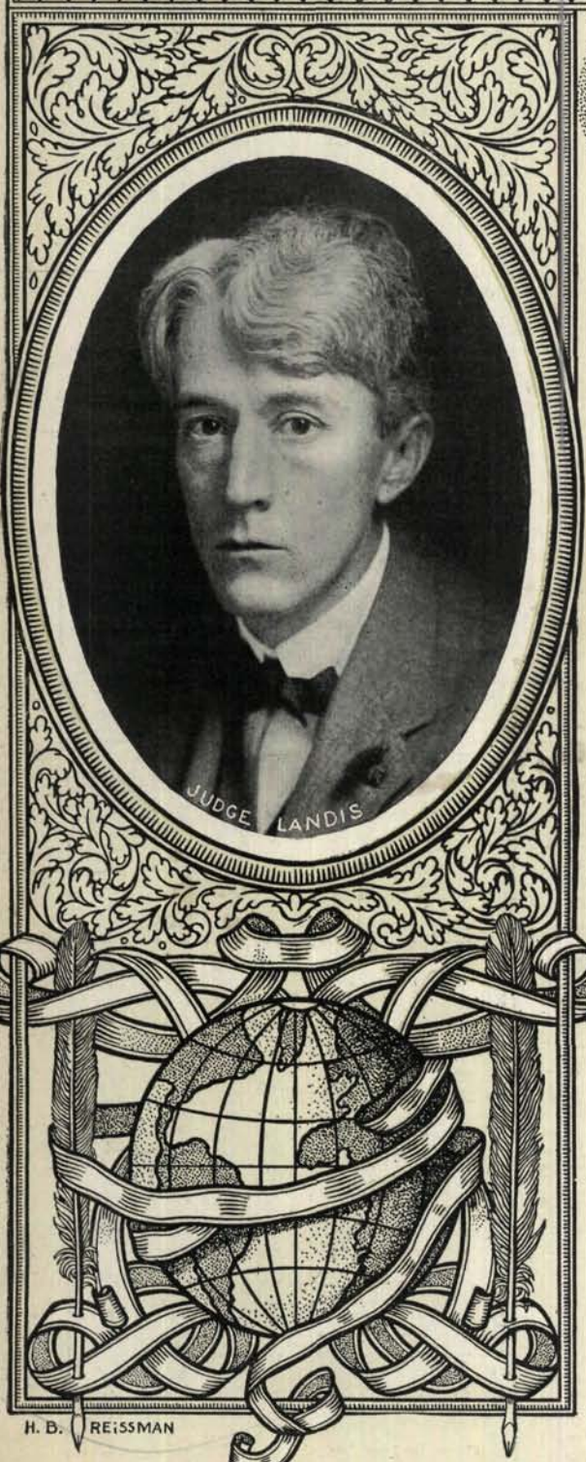

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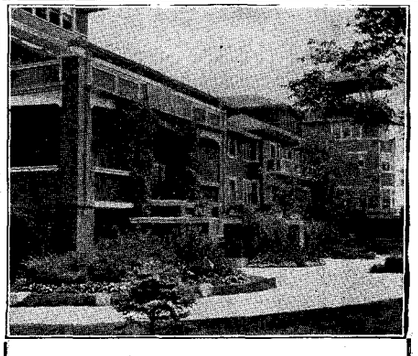

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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VOL. XXXV., NO. 8 NEW YORK, AUGUST 24, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 905

TOPICS OF THE DAY

MERITS OF THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE

PRESIDENT SMALL'S belated indorsement of the telegraph strike, after the operators all over the country had gone out, reminds the Baltimore *News* of the man at the head of a mob in Paris, who, when his crowd bolted, ran after them saying, "I must follow them, for I am their leader." The friends of the strikers consider their haste proof that their cause is just, showing that they were so exasperated by bad treatment that their leaders could not hold them back. Most of their newspaper critics, however, declare that they killed their cause with the public when they abandoned their keys and threw the business of the country into confusion without giving their employers a chance to grant their demands, or, indeed, to learn what their demands were. In the case of the Associated-Press operators, as told in one of the quotations below, the general manager was given one day's notice to grant a wage increase aggregating $200,000, which he had no authority to grant without consulting directors who could not be brought together on such brief notice.

It was not until the commercial operators had gone out in fifty cities, including all the large cities but Boston, that the newspapers were told their demands, and even then General Manager Cook, of the Western Union, said that "the only thing the company has heard of the new demands of the strikers for increased wages is through the newspapers." The cause of the strike seems to be sympathetic in character, the Chicago operators refusing to work with a non-union operator in Los Angeles, and the operators elsewhere going out in sympathy with them. In New York the operators went out in obedience to a whistle signal blown by some unauthorized person whose identity is still in the dark.

The reason for the strike may be most authoritatively told, perhaps, by the president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union —Samuel J. Small. He was asked by Commissioner Neill, of the Department of Labor, to state the cause of the strike, and to state,

Photo by Gessford, New York.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY,

President of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company. The strike which originated among the employees of the Western Union was not long in spreading to his company. In New York much the same phenomena were observable in the two companies, the employees of both obeying in a body the summons of the mysterious whistle.

ROBERT C. CLOWRY,

President of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He says: "The strike is over, they are licked to a finish, there's nothing doing. . . . Everything is running along smoothly and the company is sitting tight." At the time he was making these statements, however, the strikers were issuing equally optimistic proclamations.

MELVILLE STONE,

General manager of the Associated Press, who says that "the strike tendency, or the spirit of unrest, which appears to be general throughout the country, and the nervous strain under which the average telegrapher works, are such as to produce condition of uneasiness which may account for the sudden revolt against existing conditions."

OPPONENTS-IN-CHIEF OF THE TELEGRAPH STRIKERS.

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further, "if locals have no respect for the constitution of the organization, and the national officers can not control them, what guaranty can you give me that any adjustment satisfactory to you will be accepted by men on strike?" President Small replied:

"Cause of present trouble is repudiation of San Francisco agreement which settled [previous local] strike. Local Manager

THE INTERRUPTION OF BUSINESS NOT AN UNMIXT CALAMITY.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

O'Brien, Chief Operator Jeffs, and Superintendent May have repeatedly discriminated against strikers. Women telegraphers after returning to work were humiliated to such an extent that they resigned. Western Union reinstated less than one hundred strikers; many are still out of work, including married men. Notwithstanding agreement provides reinstatement strikers without prejudice, outsiders given preference and employed.

"Present strike illegal but provocation great and resentment against Western-Union officers because of bad faith so universal that general strike be authorized on Tuesday unless we can find way to bring about conciliation. Answering your last question, can guarantee immediate resumption of work if Government will insist upon an investigation or arbitration of propositions embodied in memorial address to board of directors of Western Union last June.

"Local management's petty discrimination and favoritism toward woman Nichols on Los-Angeles circuit caused transfers and dismissals of men long in company's service and finally strike."

The Telegraph Age (New York), which describes itself as the organ of the "better element" of the telegraph operators, deplores the strike as "altogether unworthy of the men who have deliberately precipitated the struggle." The counsel of the leaders to "go slow," it adds, appears to have been overlooked entirely by the strikers "in the mania that has seized upon them." It adds:

"The charge is made that the telegraph companies have acted in bad faith in their treatment of the operators; more specifically that the Western Union Telegraph Company is not living up to the covenant, actual and implied, made with United States Labor Commissioner Charles P. Neill in the settlement of the difficulty in June last. While the Postal was not a party to this agreement, it would probably have acquiesced in it, and its provisions were supposed at the time to be final. This charge of bad faith will hardly be admitted, for the evidence so far accessible points to different conclusions.

"For a long time past appearances have indicated that the men were 'spoiling for a fight,' and it would also appear that subterfuge has been resorted to in order to give this outbreak a semblance of justification. If Colonel Clowry's statement of August 9 is to be accepted, the dismissal of the operators at Los Angeles, an act which was seized upon to inaugurate trouble, was wholly warranted by the company, because the discharged men were engaged in practises equally destructive to the well-being of the company and to the business community. To restore to position such an individual, to reconsider and 'arbitrate' such a flagrant case of untrustworthiness and insubordination, one might just as well consent to have a referee appointed to take outside testimony respecting a person detected tampering with the locks and fastenings of one's home.

"Telegraphers understand, if outsiders do not, in what manner an individual may maliciously meddle with traffic and seriously disturb and cripple its operation. To hold or infer that a telegraph company discovering such interference is not invested with a full right to exercise its prerogative of peremptory discharge without interference by any form of union demands is a monstrous doctrine."

The conduct of the operators is roundly condemned in the following editorial in the Philadelphia *North American*, a paper as friendly to labor as any in the country:

"The commercial telegraphers have not given the American people a square deal. They have been recreant to their leaders and played hari-kari with their own interests. They have acted not like sane men with grievances to redress, but like sulky children. They are causing regret and chagrin to the true friends of organized labor. They will lose their strike. And they deserve to lose it. . . . . .

"Citizens who are informing themselves learn that this strike follows an advance in wages made last spring. They are learning that when disputes about hours and office regulations followed the increased pay, the officers of the union secured the signatures of the employers to an agreement for arbitration which is still pending.

"Searching for the immediate cause of the strike, the innocent Philadelphia victim hears that an operator in Los Angeles was discharged on the ground that he was wilfully delaying messages. His fellow operators, who think him victimized because a union man, made no appeal to their local or national officers or any arbitration board, but left their keys. And thus beginning in haphazard, unauthorized, irresponsible fashion, the strike has spread hysterically until it covers the country.

"In not one of the cities outside of New England has it been reported that the strike came in answer to the call of any union authority. In several it was begun against the protests and in violation of the official pledges of the men entrusted by the operators themselves with the conduct of their affairs.

"Last Sunday afternoon in New York the agreement was made by ballot in open meeting to delay all action until after a meeting of the National Executive Board in Chicago with Labor Commissioner Neill, Samuel Gompers, Ralph M. Easley, and officers of the two telegraph companies. The ink was hardly dry on the minutes of that meeting when on Monday some fool or some mischief-making, contract-breaking agitator blew a whistle in the New York offices and the strike spread from the Middle West to the Atlantic. That was not good unionism nor good sense.

"The operators of the Associated Press sent in demands to the general manager in Chicago. Granting them would have entailed an annual expense of $200,000. He had neither the power nor the money to comply without action by the board of directors. He promised action at the board's next meeting. The operators answered that action must be taken that day. He explained that the directors could not be reached in time, but that he would obtain a vote by telegraph from them the next day. The operators walked out, in utter disregard for the newspapers of the country and for the public which the newspapers serve. Calling such conduct childish folly is over-mild.

"The question may or may not be the closed or the open shop. The wage scale may be right or wrong; the hours equitable or over-long. The American people do not know and consequently do not care. And it is too late now for the strikers to start an informatory campaign.

"The public is in the position of the innocent bystander who does not know that any one is fighting until he is hit by a brick. He does not pull off his coat to help the thrower of the brick. He calls a policeman."

A word for the operators is spoken by the Washington *Post*, however, which reminds us that "the fact that the operators have

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left their instruments and surrendered their means of livelihood is proof of their own belief at least that certain conditions exist which are unjust and in need of correction."

The strongest plea we have seen for the strikers appears in the Chicago *Socialist*. It says:

"From the inception of the union the Western Union Telegraph Company has victimized the union men. Twenty men were discharged in the Western Union in Chicago in 1903 for no other reason than that they had joined the union.

"Six weeks ago the operators put certain demands before the telegraph companies. The principal demands were for a 15-per-cent raise in wages, an eight-hour shift for day and seven-hour for night work, and that the men should have the right to belong to the union and present their grievances to the company.

"The striking operators of San Francisco returned to work when the company made certain promises to adjust the difficulties.

"NOT ONE OF THESE AGREEMENTS HAS BEEN LIVED UP TO BY THE WESTERN UNION COMPANY. DELIBERATELY IT SET OUT TO BREAK ITS CONTRACT, AND IT DEPENDS ON THE PRESSURE THAT WILL BE BROUGHT TO BEAR BY BUSINESS INTERESTS TO FORCE THE OPERATORS BACK INTO THEIR PLACES. . . . . .

"THE TELEGRAPHER HAS LEFT THE KEY, BUT ONLY BECAUSE HE WAS FORCED TO DO SO. THE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES HAVE CALLED THIS HALT IN BUSINESS.

"No body of men ever went out on strike without some tremendous provocation. Men do not invite forced idleness and distress for their families without a cause. This is no 'spasmodic' move on the part of the operators, as some of the press would lead the people to believe.

"The conditions that have given rise to this strike have not arisen in a day; they are the result of the long grinding and oppressing that the operators have suffered at the hands of the telegraph companies.

"For years the telegraphers of the country have struggled against the most onerous conditions of long hours and low wages. They have struggled against the duplicity of the Western Union and the bad faith of the Postal Telegraph Company, which has deliberately and persistently violated its agreements made last September with the Chicago operators.

"The telegraphers are organized. In their organization lies their strength. Throughout the country the organized-labor movement will come to the support of these men and women that are fighting for decent conditions of living."

TRUSTS AND COUNTER-TRUST

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HADLEY, of Missouri, by assembling in St. Louis on August 12 the attorney-generals of most of the States in the Mississippi Valley, took the first step in the organization of what to the New York *Commercial* appears to be an "Attorney-Generals Trust." The next step will be taken September 30 and October 1, when, at the invitation of those who have just assembled in St. Louis, the attorney-generals of all the States in the country are expected to convene in that city. The object of this congress is to secure uniform action among the States in the treatment of the trusts and certain other problems which now baffle their prosecuting attorneys. To quote Mr. Hadley:

"The attorney-generals of the different States should, in my opinion, arrange for such concerted action as will result in a more effective prosecution of litigation against railroads and trusts. They should also consider recommending to Congress such amendments to the present statutes as will prevent United States circuit and district judges from enjoining State officers from enforcing State laws."

The New York *Commercial*, as quoted above, considers this demand for "concerted action" equivalent to the demand for a combination or "trust" of attorney-generals. These officials assert, it declares, that "the railroads and all the other great 'trusts' are already organized through joint action on the part of their attorneys," and argue that "the legal representatives of the States are not organized in the same way; but by meeting in convention it is expected that we will be able to make some concerted arrangements for prosecutions." Which reasoning causes this paper to exclaim:

"In short, these attorney-generals propose to do just what they condemn the railroads and other corporations for doing! They would organize and combine and thus construct a 'trust' for the special purpose of 'trust'-busting. Will President Roosevelt regard the Attorney-Generals Trust as a good 'trust' or a bad 'trust'? Will Attorney-General Bonaparte forthwith proceed to put the thing into the hands of a receiver and dissolve it into its original constituent elements, or will the Federal Administration promptly enfold the new creation to its bosom and give it a high place in the glorious company of the governmental attitudinarians that in these days regard wealth differently from their forebears?"

HERBERT S. HADLEY,

The Missouri Attorney-General, who aspires to show the trusts what concerted action on the part of the States' prosecuting attorneys can do toward making them observe the law.

The New York *Times* views it in a different way. Remarking that simultaneously with the announcement from St. Louis of the meeting of the attorney-generals there the dispatches from the same city told of the consolidation of one hundred independent biscuit companies into the General Biscuit Company, with a capital of $30,000,000, it adds:

"This is not much of a trust, but its organization at this conjuncture of events serves to show the necessity of the convention of attorney-generals. They might usefully consider the reason why business men persist in defying their utmost energies, and what would be the result of stopping such defiances of statute law for economic reasons."

Just what plan will be the outcome of the St. Louis convention causes some little speculation. The New York *Press* indorses the suggestion of Mr. Lightfoot, the Texas delegate, whom it quotes thus:

"Every State should enact laws making it a felony to violate the antitrust laws. I shall propose a statute to be introduced by the legislatures of all the States prohibiting the granting of a charter or permit to any corporation any stockholders of which ever held stock in any other corporation convicted of violating the laws; each stockholder being required to file affidavit to that effect

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before a charter or permit is granted. This will prohibit convicted corporations from reorganizing after conviction."

In support of this suggestion *The Press* adds:

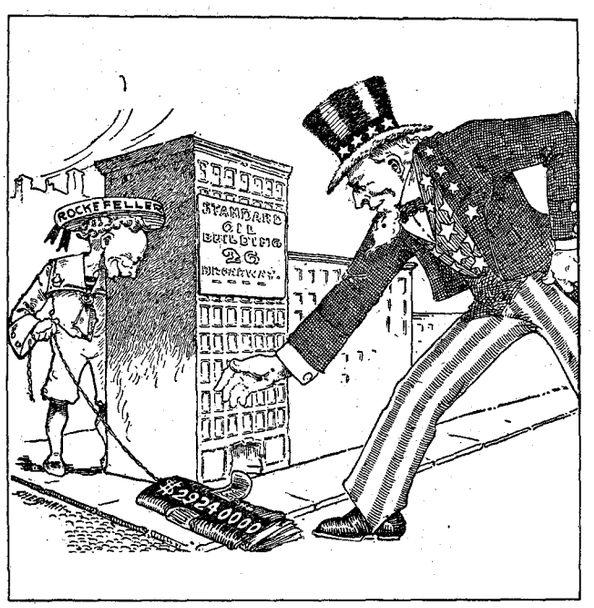
"It is greatly to be hoped that State effort at destruction of industrial monopoly will be more of a success than the Federal plan. Several years of so-called 'prosecution' by the Department of Justice has resulted in nothing. The old monopolies have grown stronger, and every department of manufacture and distribution has been seized upon which was neglected before by the conspirators in restraint of trade. Several States have gone much further in the regulation of railroads than Congress and the Administration. There is no reason why they should not make as much progress in the attempt to punish the monopolists and put the unlawful monopolies out of business."

By declaring one of the objects of the next convention to be the "recommending to Congress such amendments to the present statutes as will prevent United States circuit and district judges from enjoining State officers from enforcing State laws," Mr. Hadley is begging the question, thinks the New York *Globe*. To quote:

"He reminds one of the commandant of Vladivostok, who recently notified the director of the local prison that 'The Chinese subject, U-shan-ling, is to be tried by field court martial to-morrow at noon, and the execution must take place to-morrow evening on the conclusion of the trial.'"

STANDARD OIL'S VARIETY OF PRICES

THE news that a consumer of oil in Germany pays the Standard Oil Company a profit of 1½ cents, one in St. Louis pays .6 of a cent, one in East Texas 1.8 cents, in South Texas 3.3 cents, Central Texas 3.5 cents, and North Texas 4.4 cents, not including freight charges, with similar variations for other parts of the Union, furnishes the newspapers with a text for renewed reflections on the business acumen and ethics of the great Oil Trust. The story of "how he has been bled and how these extortionate profits have been used in fighting foreign competitors of the com-



FRISKY LITTLE JOHN
At a mischievous game.
—Sherman in the Boston *Journal*.

pany, to the marked temporary advantage of the foreign consumer," says the Boston *Herald*, "will not lessen the temperature of the American consumer around his collar." And the Chicago *News* declares that "the people now must either acknowledge that they are unfit for freedom or they must cast off the humiliating bonds thus placed upon them." Other papers, however, observe that all this has been well known for years. As the New York *Evening Post* puts it, "Commissioner Smith's eagerness in announcing this is very like the anxiety of the small boy to run and tell his mother the great news, when he heard that a baby sister had arrived. The American people had suspected as much."

The strongest paragraphs in this report on Standard Oil prices, which is made by Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, may be quoted as follows:

"The Standard has repeatedly asserted that combination, as illustrated by its own history, is a great benefit to the public. It may readily be that in some industries combination has had beneficial results. It is probable that the Standard, by reason of its undoubtedly great efficiency, could, had it been content with reasonable profits, have made prices to consumers lower than would have been possible for smaller concerns, and thus have maintained its great proportion of the business by wholly fair and legitimate means.

"The Standard is, however, a most conspicuous example of precisely the opposite--of a combination which maintains a substantial monopoly not by superiority of service and by charging reasonable prices, but by unfair methods of destroying competition; a combination which then uses the power thus unfairly gained to oppress the public through wholly extortionate prices. It has raised prices instead of lowering them. It has pocketed all the advantages of its economies instead of sharing them with the public, and has added still further monopoly profits by charging more than smaller and less economical concerns could sell for if the Standard allowed them the chance."

After showing that the profits on oil sold in Europe are about 1.65 cents a gallon, while the profits on oil sold here are about 4.75, the Commissioner goes on to show the disparity in prices in different parts of the United States. He says:

"The most accurate and complete data were obtained by the bureau on this subject directly from the records of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, a Standard concern. The territory of that company includes Arkansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas, and part of Missouri and Louisiana. In 1900 the profits varied from 0.9 cent in the St. Louis division of this company to 4 cents per gallon in the North Texas division. The first six months of 1904, the profits were as follows: St. Louis division, 0.6 cent per gallon; East Texas and Louisiana, 1.8 cents; Missouri, 1.8 cents; Arkansas, 2.8 cents; South Texas, 3.3 cents; Central Texas, 3.5 cents; North Texas, 4.4 cents, showing an extreme range of profit and of course a correspondingly extreme range of net prices. Similar inequalities in local prices appear in the gasoline business of this company.

"There is some difficulty in comparing average State prices, even after deducting freight rates, arising from the uncertainty as to the relative cost of manufacturing the oil sold in different States. This difficulty, however, may be avoided by comparing only those States which are supplied from a single refinery or from a group of refineries using the same crude oil and having a substantial similarity of conditions. In December, 1904, the average price in Delaware less freight was 7.7 cents per gallon. In Pennsylvania it was 8.7 cents, in New York State 10 cents, in North Carolina and New Hampshire 10.3 cents, part of South Carolina 11.4 cents, in Florida 12.8 cents, and in a part of Georgia supplied from the same source 13 cents, all with freight deducted. The figure for Georgia is 5.3 cents higher than that for Delaware.

"One of the most striking instances is in California, where the Standard carries oil from its great refinery near San Francisco several hundred miles by water and rail and sells it in Southern California for several cents less than is charged for the same oil in San Francisco."

The friends of Standard Oil think Commissioner Smith has made himself ridiculous by objecting because export prices are lower than domestic. Thus the New York *Globe* says:

"Is the report of Mr. Smith to be construed as notice that every concern that makes price concessions in the foreign market when it must is to be attacked? If so, there may be alarm among our manufacturers, now fortunately busy and indifferent to Wall-street outcries, comparable to that now manifested among investors.

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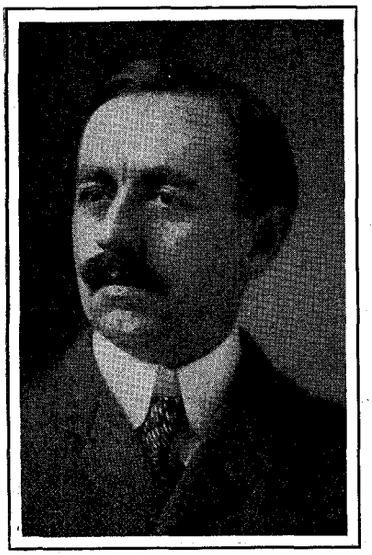
The common sense of America should turn a suppressing stream on those recklessly playing with fire."

And the New York *Times* goes more into detail along the same line in the following editorial:

"It is shocking that the Standard Oil Company should demand 2 cents a gallon more for oil in the United States than in Germany or Great Britain. But what has the Administration to say to manufacturers of saws, who sell to foreigners at a reduction of 43 per cent. from the domestic price; to the manufacturers of agricultural implements, who favor the foreigner by something like 20-per-cent. discount; to the manufacturers of carpenters' implements, who give a discount of 37 to 50 per cent. to foreigners; to the manufacturers of percussion-caps, who demand from domestic dealers an advance of 88 per cent. over the foreign price? The United States Steel Corporation sells steel rails in this country for $28 a ton, to Mexicans and Canadians it sells for $21 a ton.



Photograph by Clinedinst, Washington.

HERBERT KNOX SMITH,

The United States Commissioner of Corporations, whose investigations into the practises of the Standard Oil Company have convinced him that its price policy "has apparently been to sacrifice the interests of the American consumers for the purpose of securing the Standard's foreign business."

"These facts are no less notorious than the depredations of the Standard Oil Company, but the Commissioner of Corporations is as silent as the grave about them, and the Attorney-General says not a word. Is there some high and patriotic motive behind the extortions of the tariff-protected trusts that is altogether lacking in the case of the Oil Trust? Or have the counsels of prudence and a desire at any cost to avoid opening up a tariff controversy prompted the selection of the Standard Oil Company as the Administration's scapegoat, while bounty-fed combinations not less guilty go unmolested? . . . . . .

"The Standard is able to pluck its victims because through its wonderful organization and its tremendous efficiency it has been able to establish a monopoly without tariff aid. It has been aided, also, by natural conditions. It can not be reached by any revision of schedules. A removal of customs duties upon machinery, hardware, and iron and steel products would result in instant relief to the American consumer.

"But that would invite the menace of the tariff issue. The Administration does not play its game in that way. The tariff is not to be touched until another Republican President has been elected."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks the chief indictment against the Standard lies in its domestic, rather than its foreign, policy. To quote:

"In foreign markets the competitive price is in itself legitimate. It is the price necessary to get the trade, and the trade is worth getting. It pays at the price better than the smaller trade that might be secured in some places with higher prices. In domestic trade the competitive prices are cut-throat prices, not the legitimate offspring of competition, but a means of strangling competition at its birth.

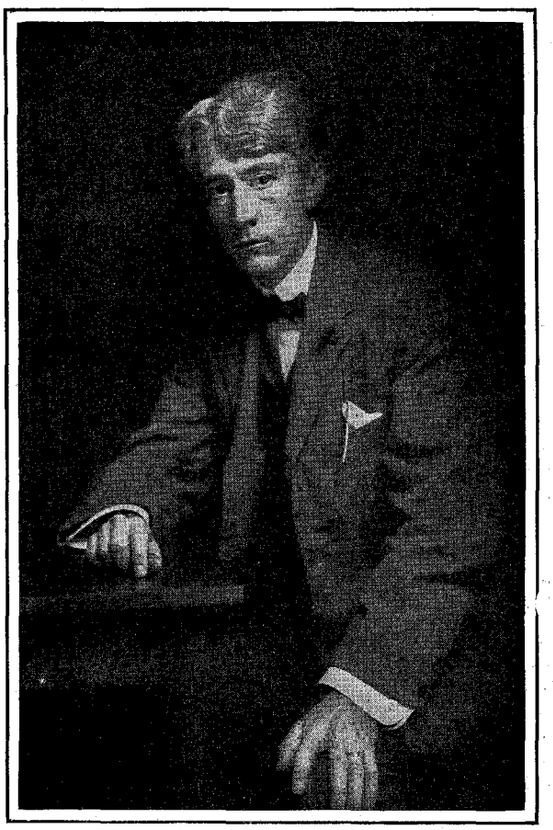
"These competitive prices are not directly profitable to the company. Not only does this investigation prove, but there is an overwhelming volume of outside evidence, that it has been a common practise of the Standard Oil Company, when an independent company invaded its field anywhere or was building up a profitable field of its own, to cut prices within the competitive territory until the upstart rival was bled to death, or so near it that it would give up and either die or be absorbed by the cormorant corporation, which would immediately put prices up and recoup the cost of the deadly operation. This has been done so many times and in so many places that it is a matter of notoriety.

"It is by such means, supplementing transportation advantages and a business efficiency that nobody denies, that the Standard Oil monopoly has been built up and maintained, and domestic prices have been made to offset export prices and cut-prices at home, meet all costs and yield those huge dividends that have enriched a few men 'beyond the dreams of avarice.' This is why this great corporation is so detested, not because it is great or efficient, not even because it is rich and powerful, but because of the methods by which it has grown great and the manner in which it has used its power. It is a credit to the moral sense of the country that it is detested, and that it is regarded as a criminal when crimes are exposed and proved against it. The reputation it has won will stick in history because it has been won and not thrust upon it."

An idea of the number of legal attacks on Standard Oil now in progress may be obtained by a glance at the table from the Philadelphia *Press* printed at the end of this article.

So many hands are raised against the great trust that Mr. John D. Rockefeller has felt impelled to speak a word of warning to those who are so recklessly attacking the great business interests of the country. He says in part, as quoted by the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*:

"It is worse than thoughtless to say offhand that the wealth and the industries of the country are in the hands of a few rich men, who alone will suffer. There is a direct loss to thousands of frugal people who have invested small savings in the enterprises, and the indirect effect reaches still other thousands who depend,



Photograph by Harrington, Logansport, Ind.

A NEW PORTRAIT OF JUDGE LANDIS,
Who imposed the $29,000,000 fine on the Standard Oil Company.

in one way or another, upon the success of every industry. The business of the country is interwoven until it is something like the circulation of the blood in the body. An injury or an operation at one point shocks and weakens the whole. . . . . .

"My eggs are not all in one basket by any means. A good deal of nonsense is printed every now and then about my having captured all the railroads of the country or having monopolized this

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or that. The truth is that I figure as an investor and stockholder rather than as a proprietor. But any depression is likely to mean a loss of values to me. . . . . .

"I am harnessed to a cart in which the people ride. Whether I like it or not I must work for the rest. I can not evade this responsibility if I would. But I do not complain of this. I am willing to draw my share of the load as long as I am able. The first step I took meant obligating myself to workingmen who henceforward looked to me for employment, and investors who put in their money and looked to me for results. At every step forward the load was heavier. The workingmen numbered a few score first, then a few hundreds, then thousands. There was a similar increase in the number of investors who could hold me to account. While I worked for myself I had to work for them, whether or not. To-day, retired from active business, retired, that is, from business for myself, the capital I have invested makes work for thousands and opens opportunities for other thousands to place their savings profitably. No man with money can escape this responsibility or loosen this yoke from his neck."

FEDERAL AND STATE SUITS AGAINST STANDARD OIL COMPANY—SUITS BROUGHT BY UNITED STATES.

Against.	Charge.	Counts in indict.	Where brought.
Standard Oil Company	discrimination	123	Buffalo
Vacuum Oil Company	discrimination	23	Buffalo
Standard Oil Company	rebates	23	Buffalo
Waters-Pierce Oil Company	rebates	32	Louisiana
Waters-Pierce Oil Company	rebates	76	Missouri
Standard Oil Company	rebates	1,524	Tennessee
Standard Oil Company of Indiana	rebates	6,399	Illinois
Standard Oil Company	to dissolve company	....	St. Louis

SUITS BROUGHT BY STATES.

Texas—To oust the Waters-Pierce Oil Company and collect fines of $5,900,000.

Minnesota—To oust the Standard Oil Company from that State.

Missouri—Conspiracy charged against Waters-Pierce Company and the Republic Oil Company.

Tennessee—To oust the Standard Oil Company from that State.

Ohio—To enjoin Standard Oil Company from doing business in that State.

Mississippi—So oust Standard Oil Company and collect penalties of $1,450,000.

SUITS ENDED.

By United States Government—For rebating on 1,462 counts: fines inflicted in United States Court at Chicago, $29,240,000.

THE LIQUOR PRESS ON PROHIBITION IN GEORGIA

"MIGHT as well try to keep out the Hudson River with a whisk-broom" as to stay the present temperance campaign in the South by the means the liquor interests have been employing. This lugubrious comment of Mr. J. E. Nolan, editor of *Beverages* (New York), the official organ of the National Liquor League of America, is received with contrasting joy in the prohibition ranks. The Associated Prohibition Press hails it as "the most notable utterance of the week," and declares that it "will be read with interest by every home-lover and saloon-fighter in America." The passage of the Georgia prohibition bill was the inspiration of Mr. Nolan's remarks. In addition to that quoted above he says:

"The result in Georgia presents no pleasant outlook for any section of the business. That State in its judgment has treated all alike, and no false notion that beer is a temperance beverage and should be allowed to hold on has been entertained or brought forward. We dislike to acknowledge it, but we really believe the entire business all over has overstayed its opportunity to protect itself against the onward march of prohibition, which in some sections of the country is advancing like a prairie fire with not a hand raised to stop its progress. For years we have sounded the warning of the impending storm. For years we have argued for organization, and for years we have, in season and out of season, pleaded for unity, harmony, and cooperation among all branches of the business, but all effort on our part and on the part of others has resulted in no good.

"Five years ago a united industry might have kept back the situation that now confronts it, but to-day it is too late."

Less mournful, from the standpoint of the liquor interests, is the verdict of *Mida's Criterion*, a liquor-trade paper published in Chicago. Prohibition in Georgia, it says, to become successful, should have been enacted by popular vote. The people, it thinks, are not behind the movement so generally as the prohibitionists assert. Therefore, it adds:

"So far as the liquor interest is concerned, it need not weep over this state of affairs, as prohibition in Georgia will start with this handicap that will lead in time to its merited downfall. It requires no prophet to predict that if after fifty years' test in Puritan New England prohibition is reduced to but one State of the six, and even that is in a shaky condition, in Georgia, where individualism is so rampant, its sway will be of brief duration.

"Those accustomed to stimulants will still secure them, but by the circuitous route of interstate commerce, and the only persons that will suffer inconvenience will be the dealers and the people of Georgia who have been their patrons, and in Georgia and elsewhere the aphorism will receive its exemplification that prohibition does not prohibit."

Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular (New York) expresses similar beliefs. "It will be interesting to watch the effect of the law in Georgia," it says. "In every other State where it has been tried it has proved a failure, and we predict that Georgia will not prove itself the exception."

DISCLOSING THE PENNSYLVANIA GRAFT

THE report of the commission which has been investigating the charges of fraud in the building of Pennsylvania's State Capitol bears out in the main the expectations of the papers which have followed the public inquiries. The recommendation to the Attorney-General that civil and criminal proceedings be started "against all persons who may be directly or indirectly involved in the fraudulent transactions" receives enthusiastic approval in the papers of Philadelphia. Almost the entire editorial comment, in fact, of *The Inquirer*, *The Ledger*, and *The Press* on the day following the Governor's receipt of the report, was devoted to urging the prosecuting officers of the State to supplement fittingly the careful work of the investigators by doing all possible to bring the guilty persons to account. Altho only a small portion of the 247-page report rendered to Governor Stuart has been given out for publication, enough has been presented to call forth for the commission many compliments from the papers of the State upon the thoroughness of its work. "It has hewn straight to the mark," says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, "and has not been diverted from its purpose to shed the light into every nook and corner, into every turn of the labyrinthine passages in the devious dealings of the Capitol builders." The general findings of the committee, as given out by them in the summary for the press, are thus condensed by the Philadelphia *North American*:

"That false certificates and fraudulent invoices were made intentionally and fraudulently by Joseph M. Huston, John H. Sanderson, James M. Shumaker, H. Burd Cassel, and Charles G. Wetter, with the intention to cheat and defraud the State. That the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings spent $3,015,968.52 upon construction work in defiance of the law. That contracts awarded to Cassel's Pennsylvania Construction Company, John H. Sanderson, and George F. Payne & Co. by that board were illegal. That the Capitol Commission is blameworthy for permitting the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings to interfere and to add to the construction work. That Auditor-General Snyder, a member of both boards, could have safeguarded the State's interests, but instead actively favored the scheme which led to fraud. That letters of Huston, Sanderson, and Shumaker to Attorney-General Carson were false. That Governor Pennypacker, Auditor-General Snyder, and State Treasurer Mathues were consenting parties to the change in the system of accounting and paying, thereby rendering the fraud easy. It is recommended that the report be sent to the Attorney-General, with instructions to start civil and criminal proceedings 'against all persons who may be directly or indirectly involved in the fraudulent transactions.'"

The first and chief recommendation of the committee is that

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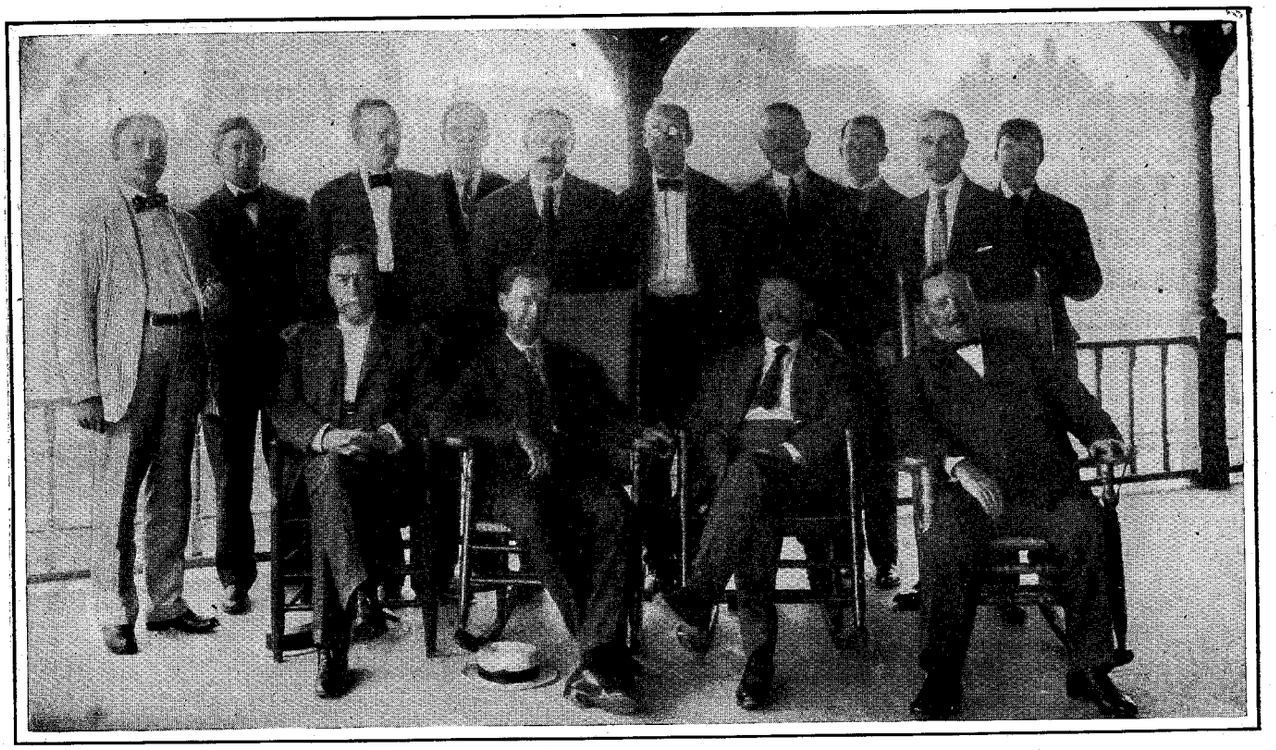

PENNSYLVANIA'S CAPITOL INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

Their work in uncovering the immense frauds incident to the construction of the new State Capitol meets with the approval of all. The papers of the State are now urging the Attorney-General to act upon their report, and, if possible, put some of the guilty contractors in jail.

already referred to, the urging of the Attorney-General to complete their work. The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, popularly regarded as the organ of the Republican machine, in a brief editorial indorses this recommendation. "The commissioners have done their duty," it agrees, "and the next step must be taken by Attorney-General Todd. That he will not hesitate to take it, and that it will be a vigorous step, can not be doubted."

HYSTERIA IN WALL STREET

AN analogy is being found by some papers between the "crime wave," which recently swept New York and the wave of depression in stocks which more recently has alarmed some of the Wall-street operators. Both "waves" are attributed largely to hysteria which had its origin in certain concrete facts, but facts of by no means the alarming proportions which the victims of the hysteria thought them to be. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, one of the papers drawing this analogy, admits that "no doubt the stock-market has been in a bad way," but, it adds, many people have exaggerated the trouble, and "these excited people have done much to put it in its present condition. By their own talk and behavior they have largely created the scare at which they are themselves becoming frightened, and which they are spreading with their outcries about the Administration doing it all." It is futile, it continues, for them to become excited. "Neither the National Government nor State governments are bent upon upsetting things, and if they were they would not be allowed to do it. If there is anything like a crisis at hand it comes from other causes, and the way to meet it is not to lose your head and scream, but face it in a businesslike way like sober men. Wall Street is a bad place for an exhibition of hysterics." Similarly, the Providence *Journal*, surveying the financial condition of the whole country, sees symptoms of hysteria in the manner in which the problems are being met. Defining the complaint as "a disease characterized by great excitability of the nervous system, . . . and manifested by disordered states of the emotional nature, with loss of the power of controlling the thoughts and feelings, by spasmodic symptoms, and occasionally by perversion or suspension of the intellectual faculties," it continues:

"This is what we see in certain sections of the business world to-day. Depression in the stock-market, retrenchment in the operating departments of the railways, lessened crops of wheat and corn, government inquiries and investigations, the enormous fine imposed upon the Standard Oil Company, the exprest opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States that a few jail penalties judiciously distributed would have a wholesome effect upon the corporations—these and similar agitating phenomena have so wrought upon the nerves of some people that, if we were to take them as our guides, we should be compelled to conclude that the country is going to the dogs and that Uncle Sam will soon be on his pitiful way 'over the hills to the poorhouse.'

"Nobody will deny the seriousness of the various industrial and commercial menaces of the moment. To the list already given may be added at will another list as large, including the troubles in the telegraph industry and the tightness of the money market. But what is the use of losing one's head and predicting dire calamity? The country has been doing business at its old stand from a time beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant. It has had its ups and downs, but the ups have been more frequent and of longer duration than the downs. There have been good years and bad years, but every decade has witnessed a substantial expansion in our products, resources, and population. We have recently been experiencing too much prosperity, and the present phase of affairs is merely an interesting development in our national adjustment to a lessened output and income. And while there is little question that a year from now our income will be decreased, it is by no means certain that the decrease will be in net as well as gross."

"It is shrewdly suspected," it concludes, "that some of the worst cases of hysteria now under observation are those of easily excitable individuals who, a few months ago, were as sure as sure could be that we were fated to enjoy as a nation an indefinite career of glorious, high-pressure prosperity."

This drop in the stock-market, the third since the first of the year, has carried many stocks to the lowest point they have reached in years. But even at that, the remarkable advances which the

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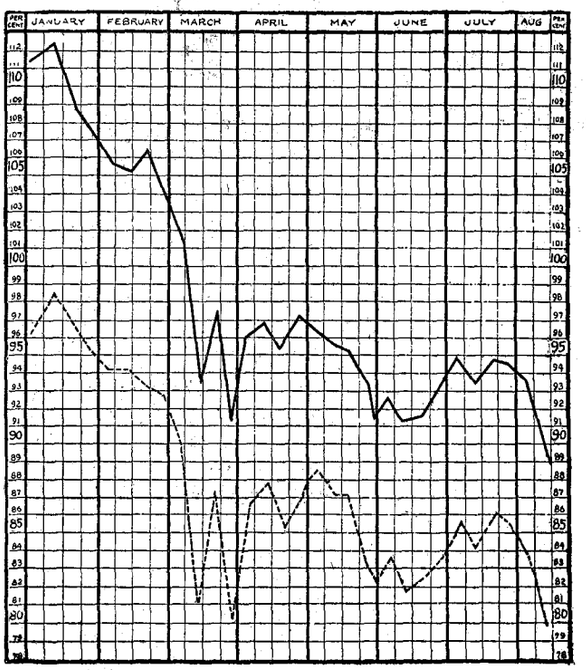
prosperity of the last decade has caused these stocks to make are not now greatly diminished. The Boston *Transcript* singles out some which have dropt most in the present decline and shows that with their recent losses they are still a very long way ahead of their low point in 1896. "It has been figured," it says, "that the average advance in leading New York stocks from the August low-point in 1896 to the highest prices of 1902-5 was over 300 per cent., of which the decline to date means about 40 per cent." Reviewing the upward and downward course of the market in this decade *The Transcript* continues:

"In the beginning of the prosperity epoch consequent on American currency reform to partial extent, and the great increase in gold supply of the world, much of which was gained by our country, money was cheap, and promotion of new enterprises went on under favoring circumstances. The people were increasingly prosperous, investment was attractive, great needs in equipment and improvements were financed easily, and Europe was a liberal purchaser of American securities also. With increased supply of available capital, business went on increasing, corporations went on borrowing, all over the world. In the last few years money,



STOCK FLUCTUATIONS SINCE JANUARY.

The heavy lines represent railroad stocks; the dotted lines, industrials. The prices of some sixty principal railroad stocks and ten industrials, averaged, show the above fluctuations for the first part of the year 1907. It will be noticed how closely the general course of the industrials which have been averaged approximates the movements of the railroad stocks.

—From the New York *Times*.

or credit, or supply of available capital has been unable to stand the strain. Hence liquidation."

That the decline in Wall Street can be taken as proof of declining prosperity in the country at large is vigorously denied from many quarters. The New York *Evening Post*, quoting the remark that "Money is being forced out of Wall Street to be put at the disposal of business men," calls that "an encouraging aspect of the situation." In the New York *Tribune*, John Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, is quoted as declaring that "Chicago isn't a bit worried over the situation. . . . All lines of commerce are prospering. Business is profitable." And the Denver *Republican*, balancing general conditions against Wall-street hysteria, decides that "the rising tide of business prosperity throughout the country will prove more potent than the efforts of market manipulators."

A FINANCIAL PANIC.

—Berryman in the Washington *Star*.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

UNCLE SAM evidently has no prejudice against tainted money.—*Baltimore American*.

SINCE Rockefeller did not keep the law it is going to be hard sledding for him to keep the profits.—*Detroit Free Press*.

IN lauding buttermilk, it looks like Fairbanks has deftly appropriated the "a jay beverage" boom.—*Atlanta Journal*.

MAYOR BECKER, of Milwaukee, put two highwaymen to flight by flashing his gold star on them. Perhaps they thought that he was about to make a speech.—*Chicago News*.

WITH 49,874,300 long, dark-green watermelons with thin rind, red meat, and black seeds remaining, Grand Old Texas is viewing the situation with the utmost composure.—*Houston Post*.

PHYSICIANS are still discussing the remarkable case of a boy who died of lockjaw as the result of a bee's sting. It is perhaps the more remarkable because the sting of the Presidential bee seems to have just the opposite effect.—*Washington Post*.

THE Filipino students at the Cornell Summer School write us that they have been misrepresented in the newspaper dispatches. Instead of declaring that the Filipinos would welcome a Japanese invasion of their islands, they declared exactly the opposite. The mistake in the newspaper crept into our "Current Events" column, where it was promptly detected.

EXCITEMENT IN WALL STREET.

—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail*.

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FOREIGN COMMENT

BRITISH VIEWS OF THE IDAHO VERDICT

THE English press have been very reserved in their expression of opinion on the acquittal of Haywood as an accomplice before the act in the assassination of Governor Steunenberg. The respect for the American judiciary and for American common sense which has characterized every public comment on the trial has, however, in some cases been qualified by a feeling that American juries may be intimidated. As a representative of intelligent public opinion we may quote the London *Saturday Review*, in its attempt to contrast the different points of view taken on such questions in England and in the United States. Thus we read:

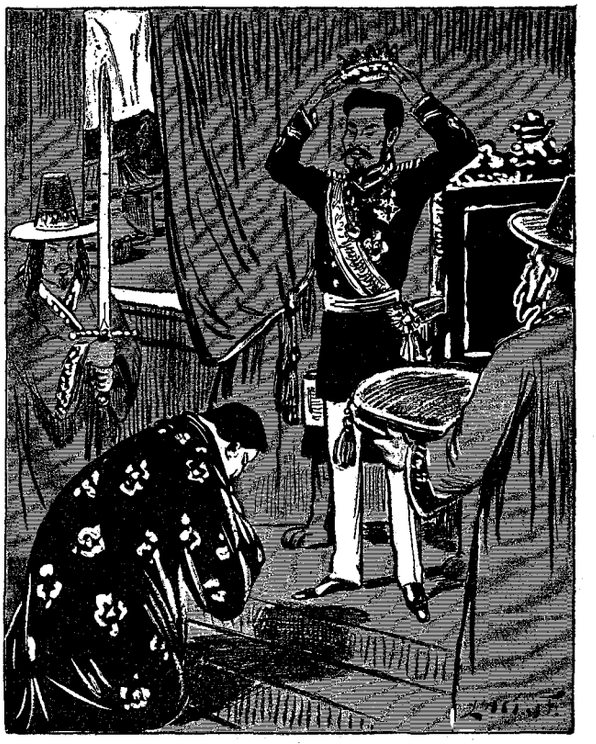
"As an indication of the political, social, and industrial conditions of the United States the Steunenberg murder trial is of very great importance. It is one among many lights that have been thrown on the welter of American conditions by recent trials in the law courts. The Thaw trial was one; the prosecution of the Mayor of San Francisco and the labor leaders was another; the proceedings now going on against the trusts is a third. They all reveal scandals and corruptions of which the very kindest that can be said is that they are signs of a thoroughly unhealthy body politic. In the Steunenberg trial it has been possible to obtain the acquittal of the officials of a trade-union, the Western Miners' Federation, on charges of murder, by showing the probability that the murders were instigated by the men's employers in order to discredit the union. This was the defense of Haywood, the secretary and treasurer of the union, in reply to the accusations made by Orchard, who had been the instrument of one or the other of them. In the fiercest struggles of capital and labor in England such a turning of the tables would never have been possible. That this has happened in America shows either that a jury thinks the temper of the employers is as murderous, in the heat of the contest, as the men's, or that the jury has been intimidated through fear of the revenge which the trade-unionists will take if their officials are convicted."

In the eyes of the London *Spectator* there has been a miscarriage of justice, and a hint is thrown out that the civilization of the Union is imperiled by corruption of a judiciary which is only represented in perfect integrity and fearlessness by the members of the Supreme Court. To quote from this journal:

"So many influences of corruption, of terrorism, and of class prejudice are allowed to deflect what ought to be the immutable and serene justice of the courts that their pacifying effect, and the confidence of the people in their action, are alike destroyed. It is distrust in the courts which makes the hatred of the millionaires for the workmen so bitter and the fear of them among employees so extravagant, distrust in the courts which induces the toilers to combine for purposes of menace, distrust in the courts which renders verdicts worthless as instruments for preserving or creating peace. Something of that distrust may be unjust, for there must be scores of honest judges within the Union and thousands of men who once sworn as jurymen would no more suppress or betray their own consciences than the best of British judges would. But allowing for that injustice, it is clear that in a great portion of the United States the judicial system fails, while it is not clear that the people, tho they acknowledge the failure, will consent to any radical reform. They will not raise their judges above pecuniary temptation, they will not confine the jury-box to the classes least likely to be corrupted, and they will not accelerate the system of trial till opportunities either of corruption or of terror are reduced to a minimum. Nor, apparently, will they make crime by a combination much more penal than crime by an individual. These, however, are but suggestions, and the Americans, who are a sagacious people, could if they chose devise much more effective plans. They do not devise them, and in that failure is a cause of hopelessness, even among those who, like ourselves, reckon themselves as devoted to the Western as to the Eastern branch of our race. It is as possible to get courts beyond suspicion of postponing justice to personal considerations as to get regiments beyond suspicion of cowardice; and in neglecting to get them universally the people of the States neglect to secure the first necessity of and the best guaranty for a successful civilization. They have secured them in the Supreme Court, but they should secure them in the remotest district of their wildest State."

JUSTIFYING THE JAPANESE IN KOREA

THE Japanese Government is justified in the action it has taken with regard to Korea, by the editor of *Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales* (Paris), a very accurate and statesmanlike journal which styles itself "a review of foreign politics." He declares that Korea was as much an anachronism as was Cuba before



A HITCH IN THE CORONATION.

MIKADO (to the Korean Crown Prince)—"Wait, let me try it on and see if the crown fits me; that is the most important point."
—*Humoristische Blaetter* (Vienna).

American intervention. Of the condition of Korea up to the present year this paper speaks in the following terms:

"Up to the present time 'the Hermit Kingdom' has lived on without any more than ordinary perturbations in its anarchical lethargy. The great mistake of the Emperor of Korea was that he failed to comprehend the fact that Korea could not continue to survive in a state of somnolence, without any real or active governmental administration, while the world around it was waking up and organizing itself for genuine activity. The only evidences of his wish to modernize his state was his creation of an army military only in appearance, his purchase from the Japanese of an old steamboat, which he considered to constitute an efficient national navy, and his engaging the services of foreign advisers, who were forced one after the other, by the irregularity and incertitude of their master's plans, to resign, often without receiving their salaries. But the ignorance of the outside world in which the Emperor lived was shared by that of his people, who looked upon his dynasty with a loyalty almost religious in character."

The writer adds that the Japanese acted with great consideration toward the Koreans and at the same time with great address. They took advantage of a mere riot to precipitate a revolution

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which sooner or later was inevitable. The Japanese, we are told, will certainly give the Koreans whatever treatment that placid but valorous nation is worthy of. To quote further:

"The Japanese will doubtless have the good sense not to treat the Koreans too cavalierly and not to exploit the commercial advantages of that country with abrupt and excessive eagerness. The ferment which still exists at Seoul indicates the existence of a genuine loyalty, and they must not consider it a mere phrase of heroic braggadocio when the nobles of Korea declared that they would aid the Japanese so long as the Marquis Ito treated their country with justice, but if the contrary were the case, they would die to defend the prince who has so lately succeeded to the throne."

The citizens of "the Hermit Kingdom" are not without a certain type of heroism, and it is quite possible that they may yet cause the Japanese some trouble. They are certainly undisciplined and incompetent and destitute of the arms and equipments of modern warfare, but "they have often given evidence of a cold-blooded heroism which springs from a sense of honor such as is to be found especially among members of the Chinese secret societies." The writer gives the following instance of Korean hardihood:

"Very recently the Korean students who had been sent to be educated in the schools of Japan found themselves without resources and forwarded to the Government at Seoul a request for assistance. In order to prove the seriousness of their plight and the genuineness of their petition each signatory had cut off one of his fingers which he enclosed in the same package with the address to the Emperor."

The writer in the *Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales* attaches considerable importance to this fact as indicating the intensity and enthusiasm of the Korean character. A people whose youth would mutilate themselves with such alacrity actually reveal the heroic spirit of that Roman Scævola who thrust his hand into the flame to prove the inflexibility of himself and his fellow conspirators. Speaking of the self-mutilation of the Koreans this writer remarks that "it may have been a singular way of emphasizing a petition addrest to the Royal Administration, but it was certainly indicative of a national character which could not be pushed to extremes without great risk to the safety of an aggressor."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FIRST SOCIALIST M.P.

SOCIALISM has not been as popular a platform with public men in England as in France or Germany, where the movement is amply represented in the Chamber and the Reichstag. People were a little startled when Mr. John Redmond, a Labor leader, was admitted to the Cabinet, but things have moved further still and Mr. Victor Grayson, a Socialist teacher and preacher, has been elected Member of Parliament for Colne Valley by a decided majority. *The British Weekly* (London) expresses sympathy with Mr. Grayson's success. Altho he is "a revolutionary," yet "in a sense we are all Socialists." Of Mr. Grayson personally we read as follows:

"A successful Socialist, Mr. Grayson has been preaching and lecturing for two years. He is only twenty-five, but he has a wide experience of life, and he has been of some practical use in the way of bettering the wages of his constituents. He is a whole-hearted Socialist, who has made no compromise. He has not even bowed the knee to the Independent-Labor party. He claims to be absolutely free, and he relies upon the good-will of those who send him to Parliament. He has succeeded in gaining the seat by 3,648 votes. The Independent-Labor poll in 1895 was 1,245 votes. The Liberal candidate, Mr. Philip Bright, received 3,495 votes, and the Conservative, Mr. Wheler, came in a bad third with 3,227. The Conservative candidate at the last contested election in 1900 received 4,176 votes. These are figures which call for examination; they have a meaning."

While deeming Socialism an "insidious" force "which will not so much kill" the body politic "as enervate it, and in the end ruin it," *The Spectator* (London) deprecates any undue "exaggeration" of "the menace of Socialism" and judicially observes:

"A great deal of exaggerated language has been used in regard to the triumph of Socialism in the Colne-Valley election. It is reported, indeed, that one gloomy Liberal of an anxious temperament remarked on hearing the news, 'This means the guillotine in Trafalgar Square.' Of course it means nothing of the sort. Tho none can be more convinced than we are of the dangers of Socialism, and of the weakening of the national fiber which must come when the State undertakes to be a universal providence, we have not the least fear of Socialism being carried out in this country by

WHO'S AFRAID?

ARTHUR B.—"Im not a b-b-bit frightened."
HENRY C.-B.—"Oh, y-y-yes, you are!"
ARTHUR B.—"Well, I'm not so f-f-frightened as you are, anyhow!!"
—*Punch* (London).

A GENTLE REMINDER.

A VOICE FROM THE PARTY BEHIND THE WALL—"It's all right, John, he's a friend of mine!" —*Judy* (London).

A NEW FIGURE IN ENGLAND.

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violence or through a bloody revolution. The menace of Socialism is not a menace to property or to life, like that of the French Revolution. . . . The exaggeration in regard to the Colne-Valley election demands a protest. The figures, instead of showing that Socialism is sweeping the country, show just the reverse. In a purely working-class constituency, with all the conditions most favorable, a particularly attractive candidate has only been able to poll a third of the electorate. That does not seem to show that the British people, in spite of very ably conducted missionary work, have very strong proclivities toward Socialism. Remember also that since Socialism has not yet been put into operation as a system, its strength is at its maximum. There are many men who from temperament delight in abstractions, and who will therefore vote for Socialism while it remains in the abstract. Yet these same men would immediately desert it were it put into practical operation, or came within measurable distance of being put into practical operation."

MAKING A PRUSSIAN IRELAND

THE contrast between the Prussian and Austrian treatment of the Poles is sharply drawn by a French writer who believes that Posen is becoming the Ireland of Prussia. The attempts to Germanize Prussian Poland by thrusting in German colonists he severely condemns. Austria, he argues, has shown more wisdom. Austria gives her subjects home rule, and does not exclude their language from the schools and law courts. Such is the opinion of General Bourelly, writing in the *Correspondant* (Paris). Apropos of the Pangermanism of force inaugurated by William II., this writer quotes Baron von Wangenheim, president of the German League of Agriculture, as declaring that "no people in the world are so deeply detested as the Germans." While we may make allowances for the bitterness with which a French writer criticizes German policy and German institutions, we must permit him to state his own side of the case. Of the impossibility of compelling by force two races to amalgamate, General Bourelly writes as follows:

"History has many examples which teach how abortive must be all attempts to effect by force the fusion of peoples whose nationalities are distinct. Altho such examples are decisive, they do not seem to have inspired the Prussians with a government policy at once humane and equitable. One of the numerous writers who continue to encourage the rulers of Prussia to persevere in their present course thus expresses the sentiment and object of his country: 'Just as Cæsar, having once crossed the Rubicon, could not retrace his steps, so Prussia in the policy which she has adopted toward the Poles of her eastern frontier can not make a retrograde movement nor even call a halt. . . . Her only possible course is to go forward.' The Poles know only too well what is meant by this forward movement of Germany."

In contrast to Germany's treatment of the Poles, General Bourelly cites the example of Austria, and adds that Germany will find it impossible to pulverize the nationality of Poland, just as England has failed in her treatment of Ireland. To quote his words:

"Austria has been more alive to her true interests. She would long ago have been wiped off the map of Europe as a great Power had she maintained toward the Poles and other races a policy of antagonism. Instead of trying to amalgamate diverse nationalities, she has granted a parliament to every nationality which forms part of her great Empire. The recent step taken by Great Britain in instituting representative government in the Transvaal, with General Botha, her ancient adversary, as prime minister, is a striking lesson in clear-sighted liberality which might well be taken to heart by the Prussian Government. It is an act of adroitness well worthy of imitation. But if Germany would win the cooperation of her Polish subjects she must lay aside her fear of being thought weak, in yielding to those demands of theirs which it would be merely an act of generous confidence to accede to. Will she decide to do so?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN AUTOCRAT IN ECLIPSE

IS there such a thing as a genuine Russian autocracy? The Czar rules over one-seventh of the land surface of the globe, yet his treasury is empty. He has 143,000,000 subjects, yet he can not carry on war with a smaller nation to a successful issue. He is styled autocrat, yet he has no power to enforce the laws of the land and put a stop to flagrant abuses. We read in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Lausanne) that an autocracy does not really exist in Russia. The anonymous writer of the article cited states his views as follows:

THE HANDSOMEST CROWN PRINCE IN EUROPE,

And the one whose chance of ever reaching the throne is considered most hazardous. Latest photograph of the Grand Duke Alexis, heir apparent to the crown of all the Russias.

"It is the commonest mistake in the European world to think that the Czar is an autocrat. He may be so by right theoretically, but as a matter of fact his monarchy is exceedingly limited. He can send whom he will to Siberia, he can confiscate the goods, liberty, or life of a subject, he has the right to cut off the heads of all who displease him, but it is evident that he does not use these barbarous prerogatives. In reality he is simply a concocter of laws, sometimes merely their promulgator, but he has by no means the power to see that they are executed. If a law promulgated by the Czar serves the interests of the bureaucracy, the ministers, or the camarilla of camp-following politicians, you may be sure that it will be carried into effect and scrupulously observed. If it does not confer some advantage upon them, or if it contradict their interests, it will never be put in force in any form whatever, in spite of the Czar's wishes. Of the three privileged classes, the bureaucracy, the ministers, and the camarilla, the most potent is the bureaucracy, that moral plague-spot of Russia. It is hypocritically submissive to the Czar, but with the assistance of the camarilla actually holds him as a puppet in its hands, and the two together do with him just as they choose. The Czar reigns and the bureaucratic rabble govern. It is money only that the bureaucracy and the camarilla bow down before. This is the god whom they obey without murmuring."

This writer cites an example of the way in which the Czar is thwarted by these dominating cliques. He says that when that sovereign saw the futility of the Doumas he immediately ordered that the needs of the peasants be attended to, and 10,000,000

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dessiatines of good land distributed among them. He also called for an official report, which was duly published, of the government lands of European Russia. When the contents of this work had been partly made known through the reviews the Government suppress it, "for the camarilla, having discovered that the statistics given were unfavorable to their interests, in that it revealed the fact that 70 per cent. of the soil belonged to the Government, easily obtained an interdiction on the report, which it is now impossible to get sight of in Russia." Meanwhile the peasant has not yet obtained his allotment.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LAUNCH OF THE "BELLEROPHON"

THE new British war-ship *Bellerophon*, which has been built with remarkable secrecy at Plymouth, has just been launched. She almost reduces the much vaunted *Dreadnought* to a back number, and is thus described in *Lloyd's Weekly* (London):

"Great secrecy is being observed as to the ship's design, and the improvements that have been made in her case upon the *Dreadnought*. The war-ship is to be 460 feet long and 82 feet wide. Her displacement is 18,600 tons, 4,700 more than the *Dreadnought*.

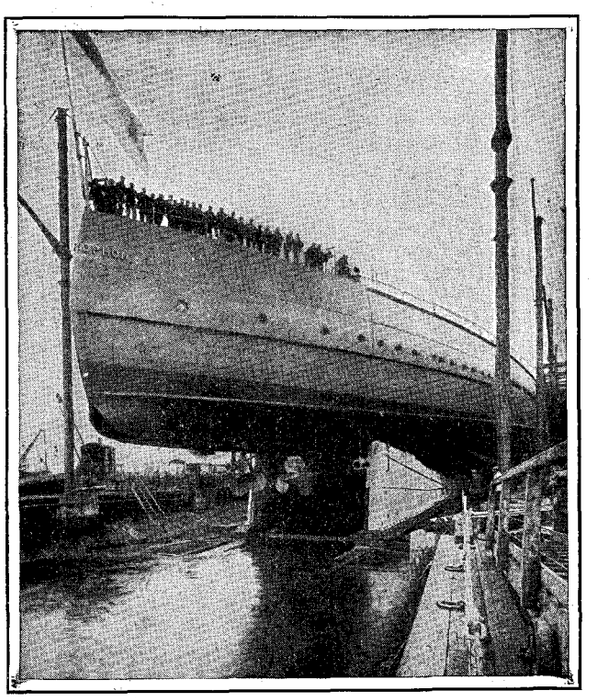
"Turbine engines of 23,000 horse-power will give her a speed of twenty-one knots. She will carry ten twelve-inch guns in pairs, in five barbettes, and one improvement on the *Dreadnought* will be the raising of the center barbettes of the middle line to give over the stern barbette, thus allowing a stern fire from eight guns.

"For defense against destroyers and other mosquito craft, twelve-pounders, as in the *Dreadnought*, have been abandoned, and four-inch guns substituted. This comes of experience gathered by the naval constructors in the war between Russia and Japan.

"Sir Philip Watts, Director of Naval Construction, designed the *Bellerophon*."

The Daily Mail (London) thus exultantly comments on this important naval event:

"The launch of a great battle-ship is always a grandiose and

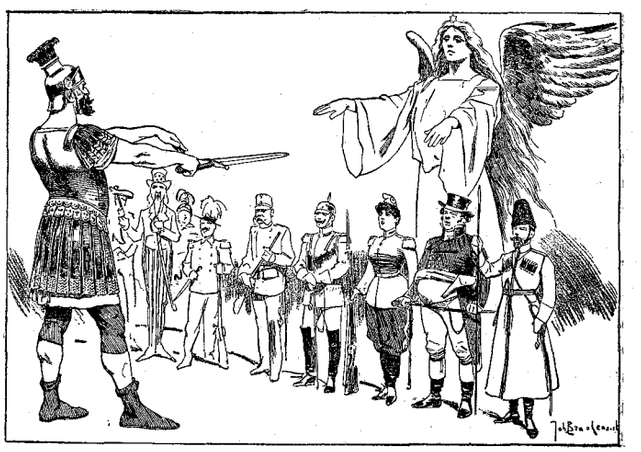


THE "BELLEROPHON" JUST BEFORE LAUNCHING.

imposing spectacle. But the launch of the *Bellerophon* was something more. She has been built with a speed which has only once been surpassed in the whole record of the great navies, and that in the case of the *Dreadnought*. In less than eight months from the date at which her keel was laid she has taken the water. Five years ago it was common for British war-ships of large size to linger eighteen months or two years on the stocks, while foreign war-ships were seldom launched in less than two years. For the improvement effected the present Admiralty deserve and will receive the fullest credit from the nation, which will not at the same time forget the splendid skill displayed by Sir Philip Watts and his department in giving the Navy vessels of such power—vessels which have inaugurated a new era in construction and which in a sense have rendered all their predecessors obsolete."

GLORIFYING WAR

THE perpetuation of the war spirit by the glorification of battle and bloodshed is blamed by many peace advocates for the light-heartedness with which people who have never experienced war seem ready to plunge their nations into its horrors.



PEACE ANGEL—"My beloved children."
MARS—"Swear loyalty to your mother—by my sword."
PEACE DELEGATES—"Amen, amen, Father Mars."
—*Amsterdammer.*

Just as some irresponsible newspapers and bar-room orators in this country are enthusiastic over the idea of a war with Japan, so in England there are jingoes who are ready to rush the Government into a war with Germany. Of this class Mr. A. H. Weller writes as follows in *The Westminster Review* (London):

"Sad to say, the evils of militarism are perpetuated by a false notion of the romance and glory of war and a love of the gilt and trappings of military men; and during the time of war common sense and humanity are all too often cast to the winds under the impulse of what is falsely called 'patriotism.' Under this same influence we beheld, during the late Boer War, ministers of religion glorifying warfare, and denouncing as their country's enemies those who pleaded for peace. Canon Knox Little even defended the notorious Concentration Camps, where 15,000 innocent children perished miserably, to England's everlasting shame. He wrote to *The Times* in October, 1901: 'Among the unexampled efforts of kindness and leniency made through this war for the benefit of the enemy, none have surpassed the formation of the Concentration Camps.'"

The sentiment of both English and German civilians makes war between these nations an impossible thing, unless there existed standing armies. "A standing army is a standing danger," declares Mr. Weller, and he adds:

"We hear much about the danger of a German invasion, but there is no more danger of Germans invading England than there is of Englishmen invading Germany. I think it will be found that the men who work this invasion bogy are chiefly fighting men; and if we are wise we shall not be guided by them in such a matter, because we must always remember it is to the interest of such men to magnify, if not actually to invent, scares of that kind. If we desire peace let us not take counsel with military men. As well might a lamb ask the advice of a wolf as to how to escape premature death."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

TRAINING THE SENSES

THE training of the organs of sense by special exercises has been greatly neglected; and according to A. Pérès, who writes on the subject in *Cosmos* (Paris, July 13), it scarcely exists at all. Our senses receive a considerable amount of training in the course of our general education and in daily life, but this is unsystematic and uneven. Certain senses, like taste and smell, which are capable of rendering great service, receive no training. Mr. Pérès writes:

"'Have we naught but arms and legs? Have we not also eyes and ears? And are not these latter organs necessary to the use of the former? Exercise then not the muscles only, but the senses that control them.' Thus was a celebrated philosopher wont to express himself. Nevertheless when we measure acuteness of vision we find that it is becoming weaker; hardness of hearing is on the increase; we suffer daily from lack of skill in workmen, in domestics, in ourselves; as to taste and smell, they are used up—thus do the inevitable laws of atavism act.

"The trouble is that, despite Rousseau's objurgations, we have always paid too little attention to the hygiene and education of the senses, giving all our care to the development of physical strength and vigor; so that the general term 'physical education' finally has assumed the restricted meaning of 'muscular education.'

"The senses, which put us in contact with exterior objects, have nevertheless a primordial importance. . . . So great is their value that it is the interest and even the duty of man to preserve them as a treasure, and not to do anything that might derange their wonderful mechanism."

It is not enough, the writer goes on to say, to preserve the sense-organs from injury; it is at least useful to exercise them, as Rousseau suggests, so that they may be quick and skilful, capable of exact sensations, and consequently able to inform the mind properly. We read further:

"The length and exactness of the sight, the skill and sureness of the hand, the delicacy of the hearing, said Mme. Pape-Carpentier, are of value to artist and artizan alike by the perfection and rapidity of work that they insure. Nothing embarrasses a man so trained; he is, so to speak, ready for anything. His cultivated senses have become for him tools of universal use. The more perfect his sensations, the more justness and clearness do his ideas acquire. The education of the senses is the primary form of intellectual education.

"The influence of training on the senses is easily seen. The adroit marksman never misses his aim; the savage perceives and recognizes the slightest rustling; certain blind persons know colors by touch; the precision of jugglers is surprizing; the gourmet recognizes the quality of a wine among a thousand others; odor is with chemists one of the most sensitive reactions.

"The senses operate in two ways, either passively, when the organ, solely from the fact that it is situated on the surface of the body, and independently of the will, is acted upon by exterior bodies; or actively, when the organ, directed and excited by the will, goes, so to speak, in advance of the body to receive the impression. Passively, we see, hear, touch, smell; actively we observe, listen, feel, sniff. By the effect of the attention and by arranging our organs in certain ways, our impressions become more intense. After numerous trials, well-graded and often repeated, the organ accommodates itself to the function, the property of reenforcement of excitation by the nerves is developed, facility and skill are approached and finally attained. Rapid and precise execution of coordinated acts is obtained by assiduous repetition of the simple component movements.

"The impressions made by exterior objects on the sense-organs, the nerves and the brain, are followed by certain mental operations. These two things are often confounded. We are in the habit of saying that our senses often deceive us; it would be more just to recognize that we do not always interpret correctly the data that they furnish us. The art of interpretation may be learned.

"The senses must be cultivated in early life, because it is in this period that the organs adapt themselves and lend themselves best to the functions for which they are made, and because in children the senses have a considerable preponderance in their activities. The child is curious, touches everything, observes, listens, and handles with ardor and eagerness, so that exercises for educating the senses are to him as easy and pleasant as amusements. And we should devote ourselves to the simultaneous development of all the senses, even taste and smell, which are generally considered inferior, . . . for the development and regularity of any one sense play their parts in the harmony of the nervous system.

"The intuitive, concrete form given nowadays to education contributes to the training of the senses by developing attention, the habit of observation; but this does not suffice. To perfect the senses and make each of them, in its own perceptions, acquire all possible force and precision, they must be subjected to special exercises, appropriate and graded. A new gymnastic must thus be created in all its details."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PECULIARITIES OF THE GULF STREAM

THAT the edges of the Gulf Stream are so sharply defined that they are visible has been reported on more than one occasion. The author of an article on "Gulf Stream Vagaries" in *Shipping Illustrated* (New York) states that this phenomenon was recently witnessed by Capt. James Horne, of the British ship *Loch Garry*, on a recent trip from Australia to Boston. We read:

"The *Loch Garry*, a few days before arrival at Boston, lay becalmed, when a ripple on the sea surface aroused anticipation of a breeze. This proved to be an indication, not of wind, as was supposed, but of the close proximity of the mighty river in the ocean known as the Gulf Stream. Spars, lumber, a life-buoy, and other flotsam were borne past the ship to the eastward at the rate of about a couple of miles an hour; yet the vessel herself remained in the unaffected portion of the ocean which served, as it were, as a bank for the comparatively warm waters of the river in mid-ocean. One hazy night during the Civil War a blockade-runner under Captain Roberts left Wilmington, N. C., intent on gaining the open sea. Next morning, much to the captain's mortification, a Federal paddle-wheel war-ship hove in sight not far distant, and at once bore down on what appeared at the moment to be a sure source of prize-money. The blockade-runner was within an ace of capture, when suddenly her captain noticed and fully recognized the Gulf-Stream ripple. He edged her away to cross the providential ripple without awakening suspicion in the minds of the pursuers, got into the favorable current while the paddle-wheeler was striving against the adverse current on the other side of the ripple, and got clear away. A Nantucket whaler, Captain Folger, first pointed out to Franklin that the Gulf Stream was a decided factor in the passage-making problem of those sailing-ship days. Rhode-Island merchants had complained that the packets were longer making the transatlantic passage than the ordinary cargo-carriers, despite the fact that the latter followed a more circuitous route. Captain Folger showed that while the Gulf Stream retarded the packets along the northern track it helped the less well found cargo-carriers keeping well south. . . . . .

"During the past two or three years reports have been received from the masters of quite a number of steamships, including the *Missouri* and the *Admiral Schley*, with respect to alleged vagaries of the Gulf Stream, and Captain Johns, of the barkentine *Rosina*, quite recently reported it was very far north on his way from Brazil to St. Johns, N. F. On Green Bank the sea-surface temperature was as high as any part of the Stream, and a most marked vapor hung over the mingling of the cool water of the Labrador Current with the warmer water of the Gulf Stream. Consequent on these reports from shipmasters, apparently, there appeared a sub-chart on one of the monthly series of North Atlantic Pilot Charts, issued by the British Meteorological Office, giving a sailing-ship route from New York to ports south of Hatteras, arranged by Commander Hepworth, C.B., R.N.R., so as to avoid the Gulf Stream at the commencement of the passage and to utilize it at the close. What can not be done, according to the seafarer, by pushing

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and striving, can often be done by a little contriving, and this passage to the south of Hatteras from New York is undoubtedly a case in point. The deep blue color of the relatively saltier water of the warm Gulf Stream, and the green tint of the comparatively fresher water of the cold Labrador Current, which acts as the inshore bank of the Gulf Stream from Maine to Florida, aided by a ripple like that observed by Captain Horne in fine weather, clearly indicate the mingling margins of the two ocean currents."

BLUE SPOTS AND MONGOL BLOOD

NEWBORN Japanese and Chinese children bear on certain parts of their bodies curious bluish spots varying in size from that of a small coin to that of the human hand. These spots, which disappear entirely after a few years, have been regarded by some writers as suggesting an infusion of negro blood, and most authorities have considered their presence as a proof of Mongolian connection. Recent investigation, however, indicates that they constitute a human rather than a racial peculiarity, the special cells causing the spots being also present in white races, but so far beneath the surface that they do not show. Says an editorial writer in *The Medical Record* (New York, July 20):

"The occurrence of this phenomenon is but little known among our medical men, and still less is known of its meaning and distribution. The spots . . . are not raised above the surrounding skin nor are they influenced by pressure. In nearly all cases this pigmentation is present at birth, tho it may not appear until a few weeks after birth; it then gradually fades, leaving no trace after a few years. Similar areas are found in ninety-seven per cent. of pure Chinese and in other Mongolian peoples. Microscopical examinations of these spots in the Japanese and Chinese have revealed large spindle- and stellate-shaped pigment cells deep in the corium.

"In 1903 Adachi instituted a search for these cells in the skin of white children. He found deep corium cells (similar to those found in Japanese and Chinese with blue spots), only in limited areas, usually in the sacral region, in ten out of twenty-four white children up to two and a quarter years of age, tho blue spots could not be seen in any of them. Other observers, however, have reported well-authenticated cases of blue spots in pure white children. Definite reports of similar spots have also been obtained from various other races and peoples (Malayans, Hawaiians, etc.)."

J. Brennemann, writing in the *Archives of Pediatrics* (June, 1907), reports that of forty American negro children under one year of age, thirty-six showed well-marked spots varying in size from that of a dime to that of a dollar, the color ranging from bluish-gray to deep violet. The intensity of the spots may or may not have corresponded to the amount of white blood; the writer could not secure definite information. In the skin of a still-born negro child, in which no blue spots were seen, no pigment could be found in the chest, while in the sacrum the deep layers were thickly strewn with large pigment cells closely resembling those described in Japanese, Chinese, and Caucasian children. The writer of the editorial above quoted comments on this as follows:

"It seems certain, therefore, that these spots, which were formerly considered a distinct Mongolian racial characteristic, are a human characteristic found in different degrees in all races. The view held by Adachi that we have here to deal with a rudimentary formation can alone explain them satisfactorily.

"In the white man these deeper-lying pigment cells of the corium exist as a localized transitory condition. In darker races, where there is more pigment in general, the cells are often present in sufficient number or degree of concentration to show through the overlying layers, and thus appear to the eye as blue pigment spots; in the race of least pigment, the Caucasian, the same pigment cells are present, but only exceptionally occur in sufficient numbers to be visible as the blue spot. They must not, therefore, be considered as an exclusive race characteristic, but are to be accorded the same value as other racial traits—color, hair, etc. Their presence or absence in given cases leads to highly probable, but not positive, determination as to race or to degree of admixture."

NEW RAILROADS IN THE SOUTH

DURING the first six months of the present year *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore) received reports of either the formation or incorporation of 106 new railway enterprises—that is, companies not connected with existing trunk lines—in the different Southern States—an average of a little more than four each week. Some of these companies represent projects of several hundred miles in extent. It is the opinion of the paper just named (July 18) that this fact shows the growth of "confidence in the South, its resources and its progress." We read:

"Texas has the greatest number of these new railway projects, her total for the six months being 22. Next comes Oklahoma with 16, then North Carolina and West Virginia with 11 each, followed by Georgia and Missouri with 10 each. The other States next in order and their number of new railway companies, respectively, are as follows: Virginia, 9; Arkansas, 7; Tennessee, 7; Alabama, 6; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 4; Florida, 3; Maryland, 3; South Carolina, 3; Indian Territory, 1.

"There are many of these proposed railroads for the purpose of developing timber or mining regions, but a large number of others are designed to afford passenger and freight facilities over long distances, this being particularly the case with transportation plans in Texas, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma, where railroads of considerable length are the rule, and not the exception.

"To observe and note these many indications of confidence in the future of the South and its contiguous territory is highly gratifying, especially at this time when so much has lately been done to discourage the investment of capital for development. But the promoters of these different enterprises doubtless feel assured in a belief that when the legislative, the legal, and the financial skies shall have cleared there will be an abundance of money to carry out the plans upon which they have devoted their intelligence and energies."

The same paper, in an editorial, expresses the belief that there are even more hopeful signs of Southern prosperity than those detailed above. This it illustrates by an anecdote, which, together with the accompanying comment, we quote as follows:

"Some years ago a number of Southern men visiting New England were taken in hand by the late Edward Atkinson. He devoted one day to carrying them to some of the great manufacturing enterprises of New England until, almost bewildered by the vastness of what they had seen during the day, one of the company as they returned to their hotel at night said: 'Now we realize wherein is to be found the greatness of New England's prosperity.' 'No,' said Mr. Atkinson, 'you have not seen the foundation of New England's wealth. I will show you that to-morrow.' On the morrow he took them through the smaller streets of Boston and into many of the out-of-the-way places and showed them the small factories where a few men were working in single rooms and lofts, where many fine goods were being produced in comparatively small but well-equipped shops, and where a wide variety of work was being done, and as he ended the day's tramp Mr. Atkinson said to them: 'New England's wealth is based not on the great factories which you saw yesterday so much as on the endless variety of small industries, a few of which I have shown you to-day. It is the small thing, and not the great thing, which is making New England rich.'

"The point made by Mr. Atkinson might very well to-day be made as to the evidences of increasing wealth in the South. It is not the millions that are being expended in railroad work, it is not the millions that are being put into the development of hydro-electric power, it is not in the great factories which dot the railroad lines or the furnaces which are making of Birmingham a second Pittsburg, but it is in these smaller things—the growth of the building association, the development of the savings-bank idea, the construction of better homes for the mill operative as well as for the mill president, the beautifying of the grounds of both, municipal advancement in sanitation and street work, and the vigor with which the making of the city beautiful has been taken hold of by the people of the whole South—it is in these things that is to be found the greatest evidence of that returning wealth and vim and energy which marked the life of the Old South prior to 1860."

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DO TARRED ROADS POISON STREAMS?

THE new tar compounds for laying dust on roads have met with almost universal approval. It is noted, however, in *The Municipal Journal and Engineer* (New York) that in England a point with reference to their use has been considered which apparently has received no discussion in this country. Says this paper:

"Certain fishermen have claimed that the washings from roads which have been treated with tar preparations are as injurious to fish as are the waste waters from gas-plants, the discharging of which into streams is forbidden by law. It was stated that in one instance bushels of dead fish were taken out of a stream, even the catfish having been killed, the alleged cause having been washings from tarred roads. The matter was considered to be of such importance that the Joint Conference of Road Engineers and Road-Users is to examine into the subject, altho it is admitted that the allegations have not so far been very definite or wide-spread.

"Mr. R. Aglio Dibdin has recently made some experiments in an endeavor to obtain definite information on the subject, which experiments he has described in a letter to *The Surveyor*. Six days after treatment of the road with a tar preparation, which gave it a good surface and greatly reduced the amount of dust, he collected a sample of washing from the road by swabbing it with cotton-wool to mix the water and dust in an attempt to reproduce the conditions which would exist during a fine steady shower when considerable traffic was passing. The mud thus obtained was mixt with road-washings from a gully, making a sample as strong as the strongest of road-washings. A portion of this polluted water was diluted to 25 per cent., and some sticklebacks, tadpoles, goldfish, and screech-beetles were placed therein. After 24 hours all were alive and healthy except two sticklebacks, which were dead. The strength of the water was increased to a 50-per-cent. mixture, and more sticklebacks and some newts were introduced. The sticklebacks all died in 24 hours, but after 48 hours all the others were perfectly uninjured. In undiluted road-washings the fish all died in one hour. The same fate met those which were placed in road-washing from which the mud had been strained out. Goldfish, stickle-backs, tadpoles, and newts lived for 24 hours in a mixture of one part of the pure preventive to 5,000 parts of water; but the goldfish died when the strength was doubled. In all cases air was blown through the water at intervals, and portions were removed and poured back through a few feet of air, to provide aeration. By introducing some ordinary water bacteria in the various dilutions of the preventive, Mr. Dibdin found that a 25-per-cent. solution was not germicidal. He calculates that if one inch of rainfall flowing off should remove one-five-hundredth of the preventive as it is ordinarily placed upon the road, the solution would have a strength of about one in two thousand. He concludes that while his experiments do not condemn the use of tarry substances on the roads, they indicate the necessity for investigation."

A FOREST OF STONE COLUMNS—An interesting group of natural columns in Bulgaria was described by Professor De Launay at a recent meeting of the Geographical Society in Paris. This "Forest of Columns," which is located at Dikilitatch in the region of Varna, resembles in formation the Giant's Causeway in the north of Ireland. The following note is from the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris):

"On the edge of a plateau in the open country rises this forest of natural columns, which gives the impression of an antique ruin; these columns, which are 5 to 6 meters [about 15 to 20 feet] high, are absolutely cylindrical, and they are often as much as a meter [about 3 feet] thick. Their formation is due to a phenomenon of erosion; the stratification of the rock resembles joints, and vertical erosion due to rain has formed Doric flutings. The rock is a gray nummulite. This assemblage of columns extends over a space of 500 meters [about one-third of a mile] by 30 to 50 meters [100 to 160 feet]. Professor De Launay, who has studied these curious formations on the spot, during a visit to the Balkans, attributes them to whirls in the bed of a torrent, which brought about the isolation of the columns and their peculiar shape."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF COAL DEPOSITS

IT is not an infrequent occurrence to hear of a coal-mine on fire, and such fires may begin spontaneously. In past times they have occurred in unworked seams so frequently as to alter the character of the adjacent rock in many localities. In a paper read before the Colorado Scientific Society and printed in *Ores and Metals* (Denver) Arthur Lakes treats of the effects of this spontaneous combustion of coal-seams and its influence on the surrounding strata, as observed in the Western coal-fields. He says:

"Those who are conversant with the geology of the coal-fields in this Western region must have observed in various localities lines of reddened and altered sandstone and shale above the coal-seams, marking out continuously or at intervals for miles the position of the principal coal-bearing zone. . . . . .

"This reddening and alteration of the strata adjacent to the seams are due to the effect produced by the spontaneous combustion of the coal. In some cases . . . this combustion is still active and demonstrates its presence by emanations of steam, smoke, and gases issuing from cracks in the rocks. The escape of gas is said to be influenced by a rise or fall in the barometer, and people in the vicinity read the weather by it.

"In many cases combustion appears long since to have ceased, and its past effects are only noticeable in the coal or in the alteration of the overlying rocks. The effects are most pronounced when the coal-seams are large, or there are many seams along a particular zone; also, according to Mr. R. C. Hills, in the lignitic or lignitic-bituminous coal areas rather than in the coking ones, and in coal-seams that show a broken rather than a compact face. We have not heard that bituminous and anthracite coal-fields of the Eastern States are affected similarly to the Western fields.

"The immediate effect on the coal itself is to destroy, at least near the surface, some of its valuable commercial qualities by reducing it to ashes, or by locally changing it to a worthless coke or equally worthless anthracite. In some instances the injury may be superficial, but in others it may be deep-seated.

"The effect on the adjacent strata is to harden the shale to the consistence of roofing-tile, often a yellowish or reddish color, upon which the remains of fossil vegetation may be traced; clinkers of the shale, too, occur like those around a limekiln. The overlying sandstones may be hardened and reddened for fifty feet or more according to the size of the seam or amount of coal that suffered combustion.

"Burning out of the coal below has in some instances caused a collapse of the overlying strata and opened fissures, through which, if combustion is still active, steam, smoke, and gases ascend. While locally the overlying sandstones may be reddened and altered, a large coal-seam at some distance below them may show no signs of combustion, the alteration effects having been produced by higher, smaller seams not plainly showing on the surface.

"That this combustion, as well as the effects produced, is comparatively recent is shown in many ways, most strikingly when it is seen in active progress. The older effects seem to have taken place since the present cañons and ravines were excavated, and not when the coal-measures were lying beneath great thicknesses of rock in an undisturbed or uneroded condition. Strata may be altered and reddened on one side of a shallow ravine and appear unchanged on the opposite side, implying that the ravine had checked the progress of combustion and that its excavation took place before the ignition."

What started such combustions? Forest, brush, or grass fires lighted by the Indians or others many years ago have been suggested. The localities where the alterations are most noticeable are not now remarkable for forest growth, the writer tells us, but the contrary. Lightning seems improbable or inadequate. Oxidation of pyrite in the coal has been mentioned, but seems also inadequate. Mr. Lakes believes that in most instances there was spontaneous combustion in the coal itself, and he quotes the following from an article by Vivian B. Lewes, in *The Iron and Coal Trades Review*, to show how this may take place:

"Many coals containing a high percentage of pyrite are perfectly

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safe, and have never been known to heat seriously or ignite, while other classes of coal, particularly free from pyrite, invariably suffer from spontaneous ignition under conditions favorable for its production. A careful study of the phenomenon occurring during the heating of a mass of coal leads to the conviction that the pyrite present can only play a subsidiary part, and that it is in reality the absorption of oxygen by the freshly won coal, and the activity of the condensed gas in contact with the hydrocarbons of the coal, that are active factors in causing the ignition. In the seam the pores of the coal (for a trace of the original structure still remains in it) are filled with methane, or a mixture of methane and carbon dioxid, gases produced during the actions that led to the formation of the coal. When this coal is mined and brought to the surface, the coal exudes these gases from its surface, and in turn absorbs oxygen from the air. The action, however, can not go on to any great depth in the coal, and while the pieces are fairly large no heat shows itself, but as the coal gets more and more broken by jolting during carriage and chuting into the ship's hold, the surface becomes enormously increased, and the mass of fine coal formed under the tip below the hatchways in the ship is generally the spot at which heating and eventually ignition develop.

"The mere absorption of the oxygen, however, is insufficient to bring about serious consequences unless there be an initial rise in temperature to start the action, and in coal-cargo ships it is found in the enhanced air temperature in the tropics, in ship's bunkers by contact with the casings near the boilers, and in stores on shore by proximity to a steam-pipe or flue. In every case it was found that the spontaneous ignition of the coal started at the point where the cause of the initial rise of temperature was to be found."

Mr. Lakes proceeds to comment on this as follows:

"Applying these ideas to the phenomenon observed in our Western coal-fields, we may assume that the oxidation of pyrite contained in some of our coals is inadequate to produce the effects observed, but that the cause of spontaneous ignition lies in the absorption of oxygen of the atmosphere, especially by the weathered coal outcrops, or by detritus from them or by coal-faces of a broken character, and its occlusion and compression in the microspores of the coal. If according to Mr. Lewes this is insufficient to bring about ignition without an initial rise of temperature to start the action, then we may look to the heat of the midday summer sun, or possibly in some cases to forest brush or grass fires.

"This theory requiring the action of atmospheric oxygen explains why coal when deeply buried under overlying rocks has not apparently suffered combustion, but, when edges of the coal-seams were exposed by the excavation of cañons, atmospheric oxygen was admitted to the seam, and, sufficient heat being developed, spontaneous ignition followed.

"It would seem likely that with increasing depth from the surface the supply of oxygen would diminish, and ignition gradually die out, and the coal resume its normal condition. At what depth this change might take place can only be proven by exploration."

HALLUCINATIONS FROM STARVATION—Disturbances of the mind caused by deprivation of food are described by a French physiologist, Dr. Lassiguardie. Says *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago):

"His conclusions were to the effect that fasting promoted the development of the intellectual faculties, especially the imagination. In actual starvation the character changed and became irritable and cruel, with loss of memory and will power, and development of hallucinations, agreeable or distressing. He has recently been studying the miners who were buried for so many days in the mine at Courrières. One miner was not released until after an interval of twenty-five days. He frequently imagined himself at home and talked with his wife and imagined that he found scraps of bread, which he ate with relish. Like most of the others, he frequently imagined that he saw bright lights before him. All the miners said that they became very irritable and frequently quarreled. They all had hallucinations, generally agreeable, but nearly all retained their reason, only a few being actual dupes of their imagination."

MAKING THE TROPICS FIT TO LIVE IN

THE opinion of some authorities that white races will never succeed in obtaining a permanent foothold in tropical countries does not seem to be shared by a writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*. As quoted in *Science* (New York), he says:

"The recently exprest opinion of Col. W. T. Gorgas, that within the next two or three centuries the tropical countries, which offer a much greater return for man's labor than do the temperate zones, will be settled by the white races, and that the centers of population and civilization be transferred to the equatorial regions, may not prove a strictly correct prophecy, but its possibility can not be denied, *a priori*, as once it would have been. The discovery of the malaria germ and of the transmission of it and of that of yellow fever by mosquitoes has abolished the principal drawbacks to the habitability of these regions by the white races to a very great extent, and opened for the use of civilized man large portions of the earth's surface that were formerly practically forbidden to him. The question, of course, still remains to be settled whether the white man can retain his physical stamina and energy through residence in the tropics for many generations, and whether the mere conquest of pathologic germs is all that is required. The productiveness of tropical regions is of itself a drawback. The average man works only from necessity, and what renders mere existence the easier does not necessarily tend to the higher development of the race."

Sir Charles Dilke, the writer reminds us, once called the banana the curse of the tropics, and held that where it abounded human progress and ambition disappeared. There is enough truth in this to make it unlikely that the tropics will be the leading centers of civilization in the future. The temperate zones, where the struggle for existence brings out the higher abilities of man, will always dominate, the writer thinks, and it is not improbable that the tropics will be the recourse of the yellow races rather than of the white. To quote the conclusion:

"There is every prospect that with our almost certain conquest of the pathologic conditions that exist in those regions their utility to mankind will be vastly increased and that higher civilizations than now occupy those lands will be developed. We may not be able to look on the tropics as a permanent home for the best of the ruling white races, even two or three centuries hence, but there is hardly any question but that they will be much more habitable and useful than they have been in the past."

SCIENCE BREVITIES

"It is well known," says the *Revue Scientifique*, "that in Belgium, policemen on their nightly rounds are accompanied by dogs of considerable size, whose activity and speed are utilized in the capture of law-breakers. The same is true in several cities of Germany, Switzerland, and Austria. In France, dogs have also been used for some time by the police of Pont-à-Mousson, Nancy, Verdun, and Epinal. *L'Eleveur* (March 17) devotes an interesting article to this subject. At Neuilly, the Commissary of Police has made use of our canine friends in the difficult surveillance of an extended district often infested by highwaymen. At Paris, Mr. Lépine has organized, as an experiment, bands of police-dogs. In an interesting recent pamphlet on 'Police-dogs and Watch-dogs,' by Pierre St. Laurent, the best dogs for the purpose are said to be shepherd-dogs, St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, and Pyrenean dogs. The French dogs of La Beauce are easy to train. For the last sixteen years, in Germany, dogs have been utilized in military maneuvers, for war service, or in the ambulance corps."

"Oxygenated water (hydrogen peroxid) was used, fifteen years since, only for bleaching hair, whitening ivory, and restoring paintings that had been blackened by sulfureted hydrogen," says Joseph Girard in *Cosmos* (Paris, June 29). "This is no longer the case; it is freely used in medicine, surgery, and current hygiene, and all its uses can scarcely be enumerated, from antisepsis of the mouth down to tuberculosis of the peritoneum. We may and should ask, however, whether it may not be a poison, to use the popular term, and, if so, where the dangerous quantity begins? Experiments were made recently by Dr. Étienne Olivier . . . to clear up this question. . . . His results prove the perfect effectiveness and the almost absolute harmlessness of oxygenated water. . . . His opinion has been confirmed by Dr. Jacqueau, who has published in *Le Lyon Médical* an account of the use of dilute hydrogen peroxid as an eye-wash. . . . Thus we may consider it as proved . . . that oxygenated water, either pure or very slightly acidulated, is almost entirely inoffensive, in whatever dose employed."—*Translation made for* The Literary Digest.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

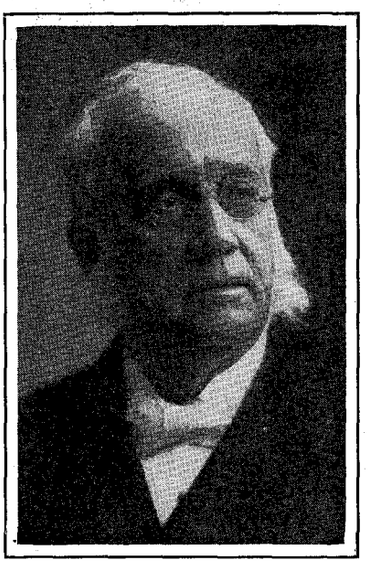
THE RELIGIOUS OPPORTUNITY OF LABOR DAY

"LABOR-DAY Sunday," which was successfully inaugurated last year, ought, it is urged, to become a permanent feature of our "Christian year." "Just as Memorial Day and the several birthdays show our appreciation of those who rendered patriotic service," says the Rev. Charles Stelzle, "and just as the church's 'holy days' do honor to those who have served mankind spiritually, so 'Labor-day Sunday' should be observed by the churches in honor of the millions of toilers who daily serve mankind in the humbler places in life." Last year, as a result of an appeal by the Presbyterian Department of Church and Labor, to the Presbyterian ministers of the United States, "more 'labor' sermons were preached on the Sabbath before last Labor Day than on any other single day in the history of the Christian church," and "more union workingmen attended church on that Sabbath than on any other day since the advent of the modern trade-union movement." Some further details as to the character of the observance are given by Mr. Stelzle in *The Herald and Presbyter* (Cincinnati):

"On the following morning, which was Labor Day, the daily press in practically every city gave columns of space to the sermons, which were eagerly read by workingmen, who would naturally be interested in knowing what ministers had to say with regard to their problems. The favorable comments of the labor press of the country indicate that the impression made was good. In several cities the labor editors secured entire sermons from our pastors, printing them in full. It is of interest to note that in every sermon thus printed the minister said some plain things to the men who were present at the services.

"Over one thousand requests for special literature to be distributed after the sermons came to our office, so that literally millions of pages were sent out among workingmen on that day.

"Central labor-unions passed resolutions to attend church in a body. In many cases they met in their halls and marched in procession to the church. Preachers were invited to repeat the addresses to local unions. Invitations were received to come to the shops for noon-hour meetings. The fraternal delegate plan met with hearty indorsement by the labor men who, for the first time, heard about it. Special workingmen ushers and special workingmen choirs assisted in the service. For the first time some Christian workingmen came out in their shops as church-members as they invited their fellows to the 'labor-meeting' in their churches. Some ministers discovered the great opportunity they had been missing, in mingling with the men in the shops, the mines, and the mills. Many were invited to address Labor-day assemblies, when they spoke to thousands of workingmen and their families. Everywhere workingmen hailed with delight the statement that the Presbyterian Church had established a department of church and labor."



BISHOP ANDREWS.

"In vain, in the long run," he says, "will any church attempt to rule its members in matters on which the New Testament is silent."

Both sides discovered that each had been misunderstanding the other, the writer observes. "Many a preacher, in his study, preparatory to the service, got a new vision of what the labor movement stands for, and many a workingman listening to his Labor-day address caught a glimpse of the purpose of the church which he had never dreamed of." Further:

"Many an employer who had not studied very deeply into the history or the object of the labor-union has now a broader conception of what it all means, because of what was told him on Labor-day Sunday by the preacher. Many an employee, whose whole thought has been that the labor question was purely a question of wages and hours, saw that there were moral issues involved which affected him as well as they affected his employer. These things will help bring about a better understanding between men. Surely that is the first essential to the full doing of one's duty toward his fellows. And that will help settle the labor question.

"The interest did not stop with the service on Labor-day Sunday. In many instances the men are attending the regular services of the church—to the surprize and gratification of some of the pastors. A new enthusiasm has come to the membership of the church because of the memories of the ranks of toilers filing into the church building. It is of interest to note that churches of all grades—the so-called rich church, as well as the church situated in a poorer neighborhood—attracted workingmen. Such are some of the results as they are reported to us by the pastors."

This year a greater success is looked for from the day, because in many places many have learned "how not to do it." Principally, says Mr. Stelzle, "the thing was accomplished through personal work, both by the pastor and the Christian workingmen who are interested in their fellows. Labor-unions were visited, as well as shops. In the home, the store, the street, wherever men were met, there the meetings were talked up."

A METHODIST BISHOP ON AMUSEMENTS

THE amusement question, which has long been an agitating topic to the Methodist denomination, is treated by one of her bishops in a manner (says *The Michigan Christian Advocate*, Detroit) "sure to set the tongues a-wagging." No general conference of this church in the last twenty years but has been vexed by the problem as to whether the church has a right to legislate for the individual judgment of its members on this point. Success seemed to trend with the progressive party in one of her recent assemblies, but their efforts were thwarted by a flippant member of their own party who satirically proposed to include in the list of the "index" simple games of childhood, rising to a climax in "one old cat," "two old cat." This roused the ire and the strength of the conservatives, and the day was won by them. But apparently the question does not down; and now Bishop Andrews has stated in lucid form the church's lack of scriptural authority for its disciplinary injunctions. His paper in *The Methodist Review* (New York, July–August) treats of the New-Testament method of law, which, he avers, is directly contrary to the Mosaic code in not being "a particular directory of life, . . . not a book of rules, but of principles." Beyond the absence from the New Testament of directions for the religious life, "the secular life is even more lacking in explicit directions." Concerning the New Testament as a resource for the church's difficulty the Bishop writes:

"The subject of amusements is scarcely touched in the New Testament. Paul did not need even to name the horrible cruelties of the arena or the shameless immoralities of the Roman stage. They stood self-denounced. But does the spirit of Christianity enjoin total abstinence from amusements? If not, how far may one use time or money on innocent sports? When does indulgence become excessive? Are the theater, the opera, the card-table, the race-course allowable? Is the dance, in any form and in any

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place, to be indulged? What limit should be placed on social entertainments, on humorous speech, on reading of fiction?"

In the presence of ethical questions the Christian must accustom himself to the silences of the New Testament. We read:

"There are a thousand duties which it does not expressly enjoin, a thousand sins which it does not expressly forbid. The silence is not conclusive—it is neither here nor there. The Christian . . . must find duty by the rule of general consequences, by the fitness of particular actions or courses of action, to advance righteousness in the individual and in society."

The moral quality of certain classes of actions, the bishop sees, "is not easily determined," hence the relation of the church toward such actions is inevitably a matter for discussion and difference. We read:

"The question is often one of degrees—of either total prohibition or moderate use. One church, for instance, forbids without limitation the wearing of gold or costly apparel, the laying up treasure on earth, the use of intoxicating beverages, the dance, games of chance, attendance on the theater or the circus. Are such prohibitions within the rightful authority of the church? It is obvious that a body of Christians in a divine fellowship for the promotion of righteousness may and should consider the probable influence of all questionable acts and customs on the spiritual life of men, and should unreservedly declare its judgment thereon. It is also obvious that the pastor should faithfully discuss before his people not only the New-Testament principles which underlie all right moral conclusions, but also their just application to all important individual and social questions. He must speak without fear and without favor. But may the church go beyond this, and prohibit, under penalty of expulsion from its bosom, all the class of actions now under consideration? We doubt both the right and the expediency of such prohibition.

"It is an assumption by the church of an authority over the individual judgment which the New Testament nowhere confers upon it. A part of the invaluable liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free is that in the vast domain of morals a multitude of questions are delivered to the determination of individual Christians. Neither Christ nor his apostles determined them, nor did they convey to any hierarchy or other sacred body the right to determine them. At one time, for instance, Christians differed sharply as to the use of meats, clean or unclean, or which had been offered to idols, and as to sacred days. Saint Paul had knowledge on those questions, and declared it. But he asserted no authority in the case. On the contrary he said, 'Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind. . . Every one of us shall give account of himself to God. Let us not therefore judge one another any more.' This freedom still abides. It may be abused. If it lapses into indifference or self-will it will issue in ruin. But it is the indispensable condition of Christian manhood. The church may use freely, and even vehemently, argument, warning, and appeal; but it may not by authority invade the sacred region of personal conviction and self-determination.

"If it attempt such invasion, it is likely to overpass reasonable bounds, to show itself provincial, and to provoke reaction. Witness the Methodist law of 1784, which, under the head of superfluity in dress, proscribed ruffles, rings, and high bonnets, and under which, within the memory of men now living, women who wore a bow of ribbon or an artificial flower were excluded from the love-feast, and many men held it unchristian to wear buttons on the back of the coat. We are bravely past such pettiness—but what enormous claims does such legislation imply! If the church will regulate our reading, why not at once establish an 'index expurgatorius' after the fashion of Rome? If it will regulate our songs, why not justify the church which expelled George H. Stuart, the noble president of the Christian Commission during the Civil War, because he sang with fellow Christians the hymns of Wesley, Watts, and Doddridge? If it denounces with penalties the dance in every kind and circumstance, why not take legal cognizance of all social entertainments, festivals, and fairs? Many believe that a high-license system is better than the unrestrained sale of liquor. But if the church here asserts its authority, may it not with equal right control the vote of its members as to temperance legislation? We must conclude that the limitations of church authority pertain alike to doctrine, organization, and life. A few comprehensive facts, principles, and laws are given us in the New Testament; but, within these, freedom is the birthright of each Christian. To recognize this liberty is highly expedient. In vain, in the long run, will any church attempt to rule its members in matters on which the New Testament is silent."

REV. WILLIAM WILKINSON.

Of Minneapolis, who led several of the open-air meetings in New York.

SERMONIC STRATEGY

MINISTERS who are vague on the subject of sermon architectonics have commended to them an "awful example." It has been extracted by several religious journals from a late number of *The Atlantic Monthly*, and conveyed to their clientèle. In that magazine a supposed "occupant of the chair of military science describes in the terminology of his own profession a sermon which he heard on the preceding Sunday." It runs this way:

"I went to church yesterday and witnessed a series of operations that filled me with dismay. The minister began by seizing a text as a base of operations. I observed that the base was not secure, but this made less difference, as he was evidently prepared to change his base if the exigencies of the engagement demanded it. His first mistake was one of overcaution. In order to defend himself from an attack from the higher critics, he had strengthened his front by barbed-wire entanglements in the way of exegesis. This was an error of judgment, as the higher critics were not on the field, at least in sufficient force to take the offensive. The entanglements, intended to keep a hypothetical foe from getting at him, prevented him from getting at once at the real enemy. He thus lost the psychological moment for attack.

"While he was endeavoring to extricate himself from his own defenses I trembled for the issue of the affair. Having finally emerged into the open, he was apparently prepared for vigorous operations. I watched intently for the development of his plan. I was bewildered by the rapidity of his evolutions. With a sudden access of courage he would make a wild charge against an ancient line of breastworks which had long been evacuated. Then he would sweep across the whole field of thought, under cover of his artillery, which was evidently not furnished with accurate range-finders. The next minute he would be engaged in a frontal attack on the entrenched position of modern science. Just as his forces approached the critical point, he halted and retreated to his textual base. Reforming his shattered forces, he would sally forth in a new direction.

"At first I attributed to him a masterly strategy in so long concealing his true objective. He was, I thought, only reconnoitering in force, before calling up his reserves and delivering a decisive blow at an unexpected point.

"At last the suspicion came that he had no objective, and that he didn't even know that he should have one. He had never pondered the text about the futility of fighting as 'one that beateth the air.' As we came away a parishioner remarked, 'That

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was a fine effort this morning.' 'An effort at what?' I inquired."

The Cumberland Presbyterian (Nashville) comes to the rescue of those who, bewildered by the satirical presentation of some of their own efforts, may wonder what the essentials of a sermon are, and gives this trenchant recipe:

"First, that it shall aim to convince the hearers of something which God would have them be or do; secondly, that it shall hit what it aims at."

NEW YORK'S OUTDOOR MEETINGS

THE reception accorded to the tent-meetings in New York has changed from "open hostility" to "sympathetic attention." The people to whom this movement was addrest now "eagerly beg that the meetings go on from summer to summer." If this movement, now a success in New York, be "adopted throughout the country," says the Rev. C. L. Goodell, D.D., in *The Circle* (New York), "it will greatly help and uplift the unchurched to cut the nerve of anarchy and thrill the heart of the church." Prominent clergymen from various sections of the country have taken part in the meetings. Rev. William Wilkinson, D.D., co-laborer with Bishop Whipple, of Minneapolis, Rev. H. P. Lyman Wheaton, D.D., Rev. R. J. Morris, and others have conducted noonday services in the downtown district. "The days of Whitefield and Wesley are coming back," the writer thinks, in such guise as the following:

STARTING AN OPEN-AIR MEETING IN WALL STREET.

"The preaching is in the public squares, vacant lots, and on the steps of the City Hall in our metropolis, and clerks, mechanics, merchants, bankers, and longshoremen jostle one another in the crowd.

"For the last two years these meetings have been sufficiently sanctioned by the city authorities to allow the steps of the City Hall to be used for the opening services, and thousands of men have faced a hundred ministers, and bared their heads reverently as the voice of prayer mingles with the rumble of cars and wagons floating up from Broadway. Back of the preachers were many representatives of the city government, and some at least were open in their expression of sympathy with the movement. When the preacher said, 'The wages of sin is death,' he did not have far to look for illustration. There in full sight stood the county court-house, which was the undoing of William M. Tweed. It was a good sight to see the representative clergymen of New York, the pastors of the churches where the millionaires go, if they go to church at all, and the preachers in the missions all eager to present Christ to the waiting thousands. More than one of them said, 'If we have been careful of our ease and careless of your needs, forgive us,' and as the people saw them day after day bareheaded in the hot sun they said, 'These are true men; let us hear them.' At high noon in Wall Street, on the steps of the Custom House, and in front of the Stock Exchange, with automobiles for pulpits, the simple gospel has been preached to thousands of men, and we have yet to see the first attempt to disturb the service or make light of it. When reports were circulated of conversions in Wall Street, it is true that a reporter said he had gone into offices and asked if anybody there had been converted, and one man looking up wearily from his stock-book said that the only conversion he had heard of was 'from steel common to steel preferred.' It is still true that many heard the call of a forgotten voice and came back to a Christian life through the influence of these noon meetings."

The most pronounced effect which has attended these meetings, it is asserted, comes from the places where the tents are located. We read:

"There are about ten preaching-places, one in the Italian quarter, one on San Juan Hill (Hell's Kitchen), others at Abingdon Square, Fort George, Morris Park Race-track, Canal Street, Sixty-seventh Street, and in the upper part of the city. The testimony of two policemen in the congested quarters where the tents are is that there is a marked change in the character of the community since the tent-meetings began. In some cases the arrests for disorderly conduct are less than half as many as formerly.

"Much attention has been given to children's meetings, where mothers and children have enjoyed cheery services, with hearty singing and fine instrumental music. It is wonderful to see the change that has come into many homes through the aid of the workers who have encouraged mothers to cleanliness and thrift. The work has been more extensive than most people have supposed. Over 150 permits were given to preachers for meetings in public places; 1,500 meetings were held the last year, with an attendance of over 462,000. Many additions to churches are reported. One church received as many as fifty members. The young people in many of the churches have proved themselves most efficient as helpers, and in time have been stimulated to be of much greater use in their own churches. A beautiful feature has been the distribution of flowers. At Abingdon Square more than eight thousand bouquets were given out. When the meetings close in September, on account of cold weather, a few paid workers look after those who have profest interest, and continue their solicitude through the autumn, bringing those whom they seek to benefit into touch with the churches. . . . . .

"The cost of the summer campaign is about $30,000, which is contributed by the churches. No collections are taken in any of the meetings."

SIXTY-FIVE HERESIES CONDEMNED

THE full text of the papal Syllabus, promulgated last month, has reached America and been published in all the Catholic and some of the secular journals. It inveighs against sixty-five errors of doctrine, mainly those which the Roman Church finds menacing her in the "Modernist" movement. As this is a movement within the Roman-Catholic Church itself, confined principally to European countries, the Syllabus has not created a great deal of comment in this country. Even in Europe it is noted that this pronouncement of the Pope has not aroused the outcry that met the Syllabus of Pius IX. issued in 1864. One reason, says *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland), "is that indifference is more general and Protestantism is a decadent force." Eslewhere the reason of this neglect is found in the fact that the Syllabus does not deal with political subjects. Acquiescence in the Pope's decrees is general among the American Catholic journals, their position in relation to it being probably best exprest by the Rev. Dr. Herman J. Heuser, of Overbrook Seminary, who is quoted by *The Catholic News* (New York) as saying:

"The present Syllabus is a statement of the position of the church in her attitude toward modern errors mainly, tho not exclusively, propagated within the fold. It is not an infallible

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definition of faith, but a disciplinary measure for the guidance of those who profess loyal allegiance to the church's doctrines and discipline. It obliges a Catholic in the same way as army regulations or civil-service rules oblige the members of the Army and executive Government—even tho they are not rules of action, but expressions of the Government's attitude."

It would be interesting, if space allowed, to print the entire text of the Syllabus as showing the ideas that the church finds it necessary to combat within its fold to-day. The decree is launched, to quote its own words, against "a certain number of Catholic writers, transgressing the limits established by the fathers and the church herself," who "have devoted themselves to the alleged development of dogmas, while in reality, under the pretext of higher research, and in the name of history, they explain away the dogmas themselves." Some of the errors condemned in the document seem aimed at the very life of the Roman-Catholic organization, while others would be condemned as heartily by Protestant leaders as by the Roman cardinals. Few leaders in any Christian church, probably, would hesitate to condemn the ideas that the Bible should be treated just like "other documents of purely human origin"; that the Evangelists "thought less of searchings after the truth than of telling things which, tho false, they believed would benefit their readers"; that the Gospels "contain a very slight and vague trace of the teachings of Christ"; that John's "theological meditations on the mystery of salvation are wholly devoid of historical truth"; that "the divinity of Christ can not be proved by the Gospels," and that "the resurrection of the Savior is not a historical fact," but "the Christian consciousness gradually evolved it from other facts." Some of the errors aimed more particularly at the mother church are formulated thus:

"II. The church's interpretation of the Sacred Books, which should not be contemned, should nevertheless be subordinated to the more accurate judgment and correction of exegetists."

"V. As only revealed truths are contained in the deposit of faith, it does not belong to the church under any circumstances to pass judgment on natural sciences."

"XIX. Heterodox exegetists have mastered the sense of Holy Scripture much better than Catholic exegetists."

"XXIII. Between the facts narrated in Holy Scripture and the dogmas of the church based on these facts there can exist, and in fact does exist, a contradiction. Consequently, every critic has a right to reject, as false, facts which the church holds as most certain."

"LV. Simon Peter never suspected that the primacy in the church had been conferred upon him by Christ.

"LVI. The Roman Church became the head of all churches, not by divine ordinance, but by purely political circumstances.

"LVII. The church has shown herself to be an enemy of natural and theological sciences."

"LXIII. The church has shown herself incapable of effectively defending ethical gospel, because she obstinately is attached to immutable doctrines which are incompatible with modern progress."

"LXV. Catholicism, as it now exists, can not adapt itself to true science unless it transforms itself into a form of non-dogmatic Christianity; in other words, into a Protestantism that is broad and liberal."

The position of the liberal wing of the European Catholics assailed in this Syllabus may probably be derived from one, apparently of their number, who writes from Paris to *The Church Times* (Anglican, London) under the signature "A Roman-Catholic Correspondent." Catholics in Europe, he declares, do not view the Syllabus with indifference. Further:

"The Ultramontane organs hail the Syllabus as one more victory for their cause, and of course they are right; but even prudent Ultramontanes shake their heads over its possible consequences, and the feeling of the intellectual minority of Catholics is one of dismay. Up to the present only one French bishop has written to congratulate the Pope, namely, Mgr. Turinaz, Bishop of Nancy, who offers to his Holiness 'a hymn of gratitude and admiration' for his 'great act as universal and infallible doctor.' No doubt the other bishops will give their adhesion to the Syllabus, but meanwhile the solitary congratulations of the Bishop of Nancy are, as one paper remarked, almost an insult. The reception of the Syllabus in Germany and Italy seems to have been far from cordial, even among Catholics. . . . . .

"In France the publication of the Syllabus has already had one deplorable result. The conductors of *Demain*, the Catholic weekly review published at Lyons, have decided to suspend publication. . . . . .

"To put the matter quite plainly, *Demain* is unable to defend the Syllabus and will not take the responsibility of attacking it. Its conductors believe that the task of those who seek to reconcile the truths of religion with the truths of science and with the results of historical and critical research has been made impossible. There are only two alternatives; either to resist or to retire from the field. *Demain* has chosen the latter; *Il Rinnovamento* the former. While the decision of *Demain* is deeply to be regretted, it is quite intelligible. But I fear that, if the review is ever resuscitated, which is very doubtful, its resuscitation will be delayed much longer than a few months. Thus ends one more promising movement for the revival of French Catholicism, killed, not by the enemies of the church, but, like all its predecessors, by her supreme ruler. It must not be thought that *Demain* was a dangerously liberal organ; on the contrary, it was moderate and prudent almost to a fault."

The present Syllabus, says this writer, differs from that of 1864 in not being "a catalog of propositions that have been already condemned, but a list of propositions which are now condemned for the first time." It is "simply a decree of the Inquisition with the same authority as the condemnation of Galileo," and tho approved and confirmed by the Pope is not regarded by all theologians as "infallible," since it emanated from the Wednesday meeting of the Inquisition (*feria quarta*), over which the Pope does not preside. Only decrees issuing from the *feria quinta* (Thursday), when the Pope does preside, we read, are regarded as infallible. This view is said to be taken by a writer in the *Figaro* (Paris). We read further:

"But the question whether the new Syllabus is infallible or not is purely theoretical; in practise it will have the same effect as if it were infallible, at least as regards those on whom it is possible to enforce it. Since the Vatican definition there has never been a papal utterance which all theologians are agreed in regarding as infallible, and I do not suppose that there ever will be. Theoretically we ought, since 1870, to be in a position to know precisely what is infallible truth and what is not; practically, we are no better off in that respect than we were before. Perhaps the net result is that nothing is infallible in theory, and everything is infallible in practise; and that will be the case in the present instance. It will, in future, be unlawful publicly to advocate any of the condemned propositions; Catholic professors of scriptural exegesis and ecclesiastical history will be expected to disregard evidence, and teach in accordance with the Syllabus, just as Catholic professors of astronomy were expected, for two centuries, to disregard the evidence for the Copernican system."

It is not merely the "advanced liberals," as they are called, who are hit by the Syllabus, says the writer in *The Church Times*. "Some of the condemned propositions could easily be extracted from the works of such writers as Père Lagrange, Mgr. Battifol, Mr. Wilfrid Ward, Mr. W. S. Lilly, and Dr. William Barry." These men have so far not been mentioned as among the "Modernists." But most interesting of all, we read that "nobody is harder hit than Newman." "The idea that there has been any development in Christian doctrine is condemned by the Syllabus absolutely, and its logical sequence would be the placing of the 'Essay on Development' on the Index." "Looking at the Pope's imposing array," says the New York *Evening Post*, one is inevitably reminded of Browning's

> "Twenty-nine distinct damnations,
> One sure if another fails."

But *The Catholic Citizen* (Milwaukee), supplying a variant of these lines, remarks that some of the condemned propositions are monstrous enough to deserve "twenty-nine distinct damnations" all to themselves.

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LETTERS AND ART

THE ART OF THE PICTURE POST-CARD

THE picture-post-card industry has grown to such enormous proportions that the character of its product ought not longer to be neglected by the judicious. Such a reflection, which must have been germinating in many minds, is brought to the point of expression by an exhibition of these objects in London. *The Academy* (London) in commenting upon this exhibition, enforces the point that the comparative insignificance of picture post-cards ought not to make us neglectful of their artistic qualities. "In art," it declares, "it is not the 'what' but the 'how' that matters"; and it sees "no valid reason why a Christmas-card, the lid of a chocolate-box, or a picture post-card should not be a thing of beauty." Arguing the case further, *The Academy* presents this view:

"If they are used for the purpose of scornful comparison it is not because they are precluded of their nature from being made media for artistic expression, but by reason of the fact that they have hitherto been a means of livelihood for the hacks of painting, clumsy draftsmen, crude colorists, weak designers, and the destitute of all artistic feeling. So far as post-cards are concerned, it is only lack of judgment on the part of the manufacturers that renders them an affront to the cultivated eye. Their possibilities have been demonstrated not only by the reproduction in miniature on their backs of masterpieces of painting, but still better by the reproduction of certain of Rembrandt's etchings and Holbein's drawings. These last, the prize of many a needy student on the Continent, are highly desirable possessions for those who can not afford the originals or more expensive and more perfect reproductions. Nor, faulty and imperfect as the various processes of reproduction in colors are at present, is it wholly impossible to obtain from them results of some artistic value. Mr. Greiffenhagen's decorative views of Naples proved that the 'color-book' need not be necessarily base, and the writer has seen colored post-cards from Holland and Japan eminently pleasant in their delicate tinting. Still color can not at present be reproduced with absolute fidelity and exactness, and the greater the colorist of the original, the more treacherous is the reproduction. With line, far greater fidelity and exactness is possible, and therefore a reproduction of an etching or a drawing has infinitely more value to the student. These things being so, we might expect a truly intelligent and artistic manufacturer to lose no time in flooding the market with post-cards reproducing the treasures in the British Museum Print-Room. How many students and art-lovers would be glad to refresh their memory with even a post-card reproduction of a Watteau drawing, an etching by Méryon or Whistler! Nor need the living be altogether neglected. . . . We can not have too many reproductions of what is good in art; we can not have too few of what is bad."

Tho the comments of *The Academy* are applied to the exhibition of the products of a single English firm, they are not inapplicable to what may be observed in general in this country. "From an educating standpoint," it says, these cards will scarcely "help the public to understand the nobility of great draftsmanship, the dignity of fine design, or the refined beauty of gracious color-harmony." Such qualities, after eliminating the large majority of cards that are wilfully grotesque and ugly, are what some firms believe the public is being offered. To these *The Academy* recommends:

"Before you attend to the art-education of the public you must cultivate your own perception of the virtues of painting, otherwise your endeavor to elevate public taste may lead to its debasement."

One unfortunate fact in connection with this, as with all efforts at popularizing art, must be considered. It is a point, says *The Academy*, "of some importance to a business firm." Thus:

"It is one thing to educate the public; it is another to give it what it wants. For tho in a sense the public sadly wants education, it does not receive art instruction with any display of eagerness. Messrs. Tuck with their immense business have the possibility of 'art-educating' the public; they could flood the market with cards of the highest artistic merit; but would their productions then be 'the most salable post-cards in the world'? We fear not. The greater number of our citizens would neither understand nor appreciate the Rembrandt etching nor the Watteau drawing. In time they would learn to value them, but the demand would be small at first, and the colored photograph, the crude humorous drawing, and the 'stage-beauty' would prove far more salable. That is the real horror of the current exhibition at the Royal Institute. It is impossible to deny that it contains what the crowd really does like. It is a feast for philistines with its literal landscapes, sugary maidens, and low-comedy humor. To an artist of refinement the vulgarity of it all is appalling; but he should not hesitate to go. Nowhere else, not even at the Academy, is more sternly and inevitably brought home to him the utter insensibility of the British populace to art."

"IMMORAL" FICTION IN BRITAIN AND AMERICA

THE old question of immorality in fiction has assumed an international phase. It is observed that contemporary British fiction has a smaller circulation than formerly in America, and the reason alleged by one New York publisher is that British fiction "is not innocuous enough for the American public." "The mass of English novels to-day are frank treatments of sexual matters," it was recently asserted by the head of the house of Appleton's, Mr. J. H. Sears, in an interview in the New York *Times*. The charge has naturally brought out protests from the other side, tho the English papers furnish us with examples of home-made criticism of their own fiction along this line, and over there the gravest lapses from the purity standard in novels are charged against women; and certain women "who write for their bread" retort that their accusers are jealous of their success. Mr. Alfred Nutt, the London publisher, turning his attention to the international phase of the question, is reported to admit that British novelists fail in an increasing degree to write works adapted for the American market. But those who succeed, he says, "are precisely those who write about the 'Smart Set' and its misdoings." A further statement of his views, given by the Springfield *Republican*, is as follows:

"America, he holds, will tolerate 'problems of sex' when worked out in high life with plenty of titles, and the English, he owns, hold precisely the same attitude toward French novels. It is quite likely that more toleration is extended even in fiction to lords and ladies than to common humanity, but the explanation may be simply that the tales full of titled people appeal to a special audience which is not so exigent. Conditions have not changed in the least since Pendennis found it expedient to sprinkle dukes thickly over his pages; fiction can still count on the support of snobbery—snobbery on even a larger and more international scale than in Thackeray's day."

Another American publisher agrees that "Americans are far more squeamish in the matter of literary morality than are the English," to which proposition *The Republican* assents, with the comment that "there is no special reason for surprize at the statement." In elaborating its view, this New-England journal shows us that "delicacy" rather than "morality" would be the better term to apply. It goes on to say:

"It should be evident to any one who runs over the literary history of the two countries. America, in fact, is the only country the world has known that can lay claim to a puritan literature. The exceptions, more frequent of late, but always sporadic, simply indicate the rule. Purity is the one quality in which America excels, her one claim to literary distinction. Some have found fault with it, made it responsible for the 'thinness' of which our literature has been accused. But as to the fact there can be no

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question. Longfellow, not Walt Whitman, is our characteristic poet, Hawthorne and Howells are our characteristic novelists. Our literature has been written for women and children quite as much as for men; for children, that is to say for immature persons, perhaps most of all. The novel has been censored not merely on the basis of absolute morality, but to make it safe for the young and inoffensive to the fastidious. And more than all this, it has reflected the taste of an exceptionally fastidious and delicate-minded people. There has never been so much freedom of utterance, in a mixt company, at least, in America as in most countries; reticence and a very strict rule of propriety have prevailed. The great majority of Americans have been as nice about such matters as the minority in England, chiefly of the middle class, who hold most nearly the same traditions.

"It is of course true that the British novel also during several generations has been under the same check. It has been the stereotyped reproach of Continental critics that English literature was prudish, hypocritical, inartistic because insincere. After Sir Walter Scott had won all classes to the reading of romances, fiction was kept to a pitch of refinement that would make it suitable for all. But it may be reasonably held that this delicacy forced upon English fiction even while Byron was writing 'Don Juan,' and Swinburne was yet to come, made it less representative of British taste as a whole. No doubt there was in the early nineteenth century a great amelioration of manners. The whole Victorian reign was a period of higher refinement than England had ever known. Yet it would be a mistake to suppose that the triumph of what may be called delicacy rather than morality was complete. The upper class has at no time adopted the middle-class code, and has been less truthfully depicted in fiction than the other classes. Its propriety under Queen Victoria was partly artificial and partly fictitious; its later development under King Edward can surprize no one who looks back a little further than the Victorian era."

The case is, continues the writer in *The Republican*, "that while the American public really is, as the New York publisher said, 'squeamish,' only a part of the British public is squeamish. And whereas American literature in all branches is refined almost to the point of prudery, English literature, except during a brief period which may prove to have been but a parenthesis, has been coarse almost to the point of brutality." English fiction, it is maintained, only reflects English life. *The Republican* quotes a writer as saying: "'The relationship of sexes is entirely different in England from what it is here, altho it is not supposed to be.' There is less respect for women; present-day English fiction is not for the family. It appeals to the cultivated, to the 'smart set,' to the 'advanced,' but it has grown away from the solid middle class, which has retained the old-time British purity." But there is a still further point to observe in regard to British literature. Thus:

"It will not do to look only at the Victorian novelists—one must think also of the splendid excesses of the Elizabethans, of the indecencies of the Restoration drama, of the grossness of Fielding, Sterne, and Smollett. Manners change, and we are not likely to see another 'Country Wife' or another 'Tom Jones,' but there is not the least reason for surprize if British fiction is now developing in the direction of greater freedom. It is not, as seems oddly to be taken for granted, a new departure; it is on the contrary a return to the older English tradition, a tradition departed from only during the golden age of the novel as an entertainment for all classes and all ages. Such a universal acceptance as fell to Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Trollope, Charles Reade, and Wilkie Collins was possible only with a standard of morals acceptable to the most prudish. And when the golden age passed, and this universal acceptance was not to be looked for, it was only natural that fiction should divide into sharply defined groups, some of them flatly refusing allegiance to Mrs. Grundy. It is not to be taken as proving the decay of English society or of English literature; it probably means simply that for the present fiction has lost the commanding place it held in the Victorian period, and reflects in a smaller way class interests. The type of novel with which fault is found—and the worst example is by a daughter of Charles Kingsley—represents but one of many small movements, and proves little as to the state of morality in England taken as a whole."

THE TRUTH ABOUT OUIDA

THERE is, or was, "a perfect witches' Sabbath of sentimental sensationalism going on in the Italian and . . . in the English press about Ouida." So writes that distinguished literary artist "Vernon Lee," from her vantage-ground of an Italian residence. Her inquiry was undertaken with the belief that the lurid facts of the story of Ouida's present plight would doubtless partake of the exaggeration contained in the representation of the novelist's earlier years—"Ouida's carriage and pair of her Florentine bays turned into *forty* horses!" To ascertain the real facts, "Vernon Lee" (Miss Violet Paget) "telegraphed to an old friend, an English trained nurse, who luckily happens to be staying at the Baths of Lucca, and . . . begged her to take the train to Massarosa and see for herself and do whatever can be done." The nurse did as she was bidden, and the letter written by her to Vernon Lee "gives precisely what we should wish and have a right to know," says that lady, adding, "and it has the novel advantage of telling the truth." This letter, printed entire in Vernon Lee's article in *The Westminster Gazette* (London), is in part as follows:

" . . . I had read the account of Ouida's dying and starvation, and *wanted* to go and nurse her, so I quite understood your telegram and was *glad* to be told to go and see if anything could be done. Happily, however, the newspaper gentlemen have made a picture which is mainly imaginary, so greatly have they exaggerated.

"I drove to the little village, and every one knew when I asked for the 'Signora inglese che è stata ammalata' [English lady who is ill]. I found the padrona di casa [housewife], wife of the Viareggio lattaio [milkman], knitting in a kitchen. She has got quite accustomed to being visited, but seemed an unusually nice, straightforward countrywoman. She had known Ouida through her husband—and when the hotel turned her out they offered her the rooms *which they let*, and which she, the padrona di casa, is proud of, saying: 'Of course, they were not worthy of la Signora, but yet they were good rooms, and a salotto dove *poteva* ricevere—ma non ha voglia di veder nessuno' [a salon where she *could* receive visitors—only she wishes to see no one].

"I had asked at once if the Signora was ill, saying I came from a friend who was anxious about her. The woman assured me the lady was no worse than usual; that she had not stayed in bed, but had been out in their little orto [garden] each day with her dogs. Only to-day she had been so indispettita [irritated] in reading (tho they had tried not to let her see the papers) what had been written about her that she had not left her rooms; but she expected to-morrow she would come down (her rooms are first floor) and go out again. She can't be *very* ill, therefore, can she? tho the woman said she suffered from her heart, the cameriera [servant] told her. I asked point-blank if her rent had been paid, and the cameriera and the woman said, 'Always by *waiting*,' adding, they were waiting again now, but were not afraid. I asked if the maid had been long with her, and heard she had not, but her mother or a sister-in-law had been with her for years. The maid went into Viareggio to get her mistress fish, etc. (consommé, she mentioned, like the papers) and to fetch her letters. She received *many*, and wrote *for hours* daily. Even if there be the usual Italian embroidery in what she said (which her manner did not imply, she was a quiet sort of woman), there *can* be no truth in the 'waiting-for-death-and-starvation' relations, can there?"

The conclusion of this visitor is that "Ouida is still a person of importance in her humble surroundings." She was assured that the novelist receives money every quarter, and was told as the probable reason of Ouida's "humble surroundings" that "the hotels would not keep her because of her dogs," and "in *any* town she was treated badly because she would not muzzle nor lead the dogs on a chain."

Such statements, says Vernon Lee, "should surely put an end to all this campaign of untruthful indiscretion." We read, in addition, this injunction:

"And since the old age and the solitude of an eminent writer have been thus wantonly disturbed and embittered, let us at least

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have benefited by this odious business, and have had occasion to recognize all that the world owes, and will long owe, to Ouida."

The debt to which Vernon Lee refers was incurred, she explains, "twenty-five or thirty years ago," when Ouida "gave us critical elderly people, who forget or despise her, some of the most fruitful pleasure of our youth. Bred in the reign of Bulwer Lytton and Disraeli, with Byronian and Sandesque romanticism still in the air, before Flaubert was heard of or Mr. George Moore, and when the earliest style of Mr. Henry James was still in the lap of his nurse; moreover, when Italy, barely freed of Austrian garrisons and Calabrian brigands, was not yet the playground of Toynbee excursions and motor-cars that, quarter of a century and more ago, Ouida gave her readers—her readers of every nationality, please remember—one of the many successive constantly renewed revelations of the Land of Lands." Italy, the land here meant, was revealed, so the writer contends, with a powerful effect not only on the mind of the reader of that day, but is also brought in subtle ways to the minds of contemporary readers. Thus:

"That this has been the case with Ouida, that she gave us in our plastic days something which we have handed on, not in book merely, but in letters, in conversation, in intellectual attitude and gesture, is my reason for calling her *illustrious*. And those too young to recognize the influence of Ouida's Italian novels in their thoughts can find an objective proof of my assertion by comparing her books with those of her juniors whenever they have dealt well with things Italian. There is Ouida in the finest recent historical romance on an Italian subject, Mrs. Wharton's 'Valley of Decision'; there is Ouida, come through heaven knows what unnoticed channels, in the admirable pages about Italy by Mr. Barrès and Madame de Noailles; I venture to say there is Ouida even in the medieval fantasies of Anatole France. And there is —I am ready to put my hand, nay, my books, in the fire to prove it—there is Ouida at every step in D'Annunzio's prose. He is probably unaware of the act; and the name of Ouida does not rise familiar to the lips of his Piazza Colonna Supermen in company with those of Percy Shelley, Frederico Nietzsche, Leonardo da Vinci; but there, nevertheless, no matter through what indirect or unconscious influence, there is Ouida. There is Ouida in the forsaken villa gardens (which she was the first to reveal in 'Signa'), in the sunset among the pines and the carriages of the Pincian; in the ruined churches by the river-bed, in the pilgrimages and fairs, in the bewitched peasants and the reapers of flowering bloom, even

OUIDA'S PRESENT HOME AT MASSAROSA, ITALY.

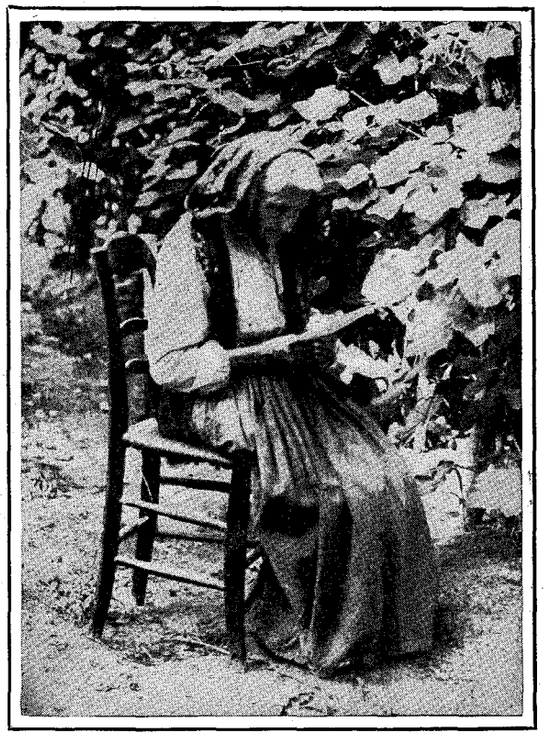
as there is Ouida (perhaps handed on by D'Annunzio himself) in the enchanting Sardinian romances of Grazia Deledda (the landscape, the love-story, the vagabond mother, the little boy in 'Cenere' are simply Ouida all over!).

"Nay, there is in D'Annunzio the permeating, emotional, and imaginative atmosphere, the golden dust-cloud of past greatness, which makes a halo round every one of Ouida's Italian personages.

"All this—this power of seeing and feeling and creating in a particular way—is what Ouida has given us."

A NEW AGE OF THOUGHT

IN the apparently conflicting and irreconcilable currents of contemporary thought and spiritual endeavor Mr. Tancrède de Visan has discerned "a new intellectual state" which rules "our science, our philosophy, and our art, and which affirms itself as a marked tendency toward a deeper, fuller, and more homogeneous life." To this new state Mr. De Visan, writing in the *Mercure*



OUIDA IN HER GARDEN.

This picture has considerable currency in the English papers as the latest portrait of the unfortunate novelist.

de France (Paris, July 16), applies the term "symbolic ideal"—a term which he derives from that French school of poetry, termed the Symbolists, who, instead of describing the concrete object, conveyed in their verse the emotional effect of a contemplation of that object. But to Mr. De Visan symbolism denotes something wider than a poetic attitude. He thus expands his idea:

"Just as there is a classic ideal, a certain manner of dressing as of thinking, a style of posing moral problems peculiar to the seventeenth century, a kind of family resemblance between a tragedy of Racine, a sermon of Bourdaloue, a portrait of Rigault; just as there exists a romantic ideal, a narrow correlation between the sociology, politics, history, and esthetics of 1830; so, I say, one may recognize at this hour a manifest kinship between the manner in which some people regard apologetics, or in which a Bergson looks on philosophy, a Poincaré on science, a Houssaye on natural history, and the manner in which the symbolists interpret reality. On both sides are the same processes, the same methods, the same tendencies. The total of these kindred aspirations which have come to light at the end of the nineteenth century I call the *symbolic ideal.*"

To be sure, it is pointed out, the term *symbolic* is as vague and indefinite as that other term now so well established, "*romantic*," but, like the latter, it may be conveniently employed to designate a characteristic mental attitude. The symbolists possess certain marked traits which distinguish them from the earlier Parnassians:

"The Parnassian sticks to the surface of things or moves about them; the symbolist incorporates and identifies himself with them. The one describes, the other sings his intuition; the one analyzes, the other realizes his vision as a function of the state of his soul.

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The former is more didactic, the latter more lyric; the former does not separate poetry from philosophy, oratory, or history, the latter thinks directly as a poet, creates pure poesy, does not amplify, but unrolls the very rhythm of his soul. The same difference exists between the Parnassian and symbolic poets as between the music of Meyerbeer or Italian opera and the rhythmic *laisses* of D'Indy and De Bussy. One fixes the thought in accords and arrests the inspiration by means of 'perfect cadences,' while here, on the contrary, the artist's intuition flows freely and is developed in all its complexity according to the process of *continuous melody*. . . . Let us take the word symbolism in the general sense of a lyric attitude conforming to contemporary idealism."

The writer proceeds to illustrate the manner in which modern science, the new positivism, has upset all the older scientific standards and has sought to express the new spirit. He sums up:

"The supreme test of science should no longer be sought in discursive reason, but in the inner life; not in abstract knowledge, but in the springs of action; not in an inflexible principle which governs dialectic structures, but in that inexpressible intuition which awakens in the spirit at the immediate contact of the data.

"Do not such assertions, which I piece together endwise, seem to denote a very pronounced lyric state hitherto unknown? The ife of the spirit, psychic dynamism, primacy of action, intellectual intuition, are things which carry us far from materialism and which draw close the boundaries between scientist and poet."

So also philosophy has experienced a reaction against the rationalistic theory which reduces man to a machine of abstractions, to a walking theorem. It is now perceived that knowledge is not purely intellectual, but is ever fused with a strain of emotion, faith, will:

"And here is where lyricism . . . makes its dazzling entrance. If the philosopher's tool is neither definition nor scientific analysis; if the more general an idea is, the more abstract and empty it is, contemporary philosophy would seem rather to approach artistic inspiration, popular knowledge, or the religious sense. Philosophy arrives at this result, which is a life perpetually renewed out of its concepts, by means, not of the discursive intellect, but of intuition. . . . Intuition 'does not demonstrate because its subject is simple and because the principles are felt and the propositions evolve themselves'; it does not determine a conviction of the same nature as scientific certainty, which is relative and rests on undemonstrable 'conventions,' but it depends on the evidence of 'feeling,' evidence 'of a different order from that which reasoning or calculation produces, but even more irresistible.' And, indeed, what is it that we directly know, if not the *self?* . . . . . .

"Symbolism, then, like classicism, like romanticism, like Parnassism, represents more than a literary faction. It encompasses all the domains of mental activity. It is the sign of a change in moral, religious, and scientific ideas. While science was becoming humbler and exalting the gods whom it had formerly blasphemed: liberty, the contingency of laws, the autonomy of the spirit; while philosophy, transforming its psychological method, was returning to introspection, preaching the primacy of action, the doctrine of immanence of the inner life; while apologetics was abandoning the traditional tests in order to insist on the preparation of the subject, on the development of the religious emotion within the soul, symbolic poets were enthroning a poetry trembling with mystery, warm with subjective idealism and the inexpressible life. The aim was no longer to abandon oneself to the overflowings of a romantic imagination or to describe objects and photograph external phenomena in the manner of the Parnassians, but rather to discover landscapes of the soul, to seize the profound self in a lyric intuition, to combine the play of rhythms, to accumulate images drawn from the inner consciousness in order to determine in the reader the kind of vibratory waves which should prolong the intensive quality of the impression and communicate to him the entire emotion of the poet.

"Far from finding itself in contradiction with the requirements of modern thought, as has long been believed, poetic symbolism is only the realization, on the esthetic plane, of that common ideal which we have tried briefly to characterize. It is not impossible that one day people will speak of the *symbolic ideal*, as they have already spoken of the *classic ideal*, the *romantic ideal*."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ON PLAYING MANY PARTS

UNDER the old system of stock companies there was no chance for a David Warfield to become enslaved to a "Music Master" or a William Penley to go mad because of a too-long association with a "Charlie's Aunt." Conditions which at best condemn a man to playing one part for at least a year are making automatons of our actors, we see it often asserted. And as a consequence there is a frequent call for a return to the old system of the stock company, where a constant round of parts was taken by each actor through the frequent change of the play. In some places the system still exists, tho its virtues, according to Mr. William Archer, who has recently been observing and writing about American theatrical conditions, are overestimated. In the London *Tribune* Mr. Archer points out that most or all of the members of such companies are engaged in each play produced, owing to the limited membership of such organizations; that they have to act not four or five times, but twelve times in the week; and that "while they are acting every afternoon and evening they have to be rehearsing every morning the next week's play." His comment upon this program is as follows:

"It seems almost incredible that flesh and blood can stand such an appalling strain. On going through the playbills of 1901–2 I find that the leading man of that season played in thirty-five weeks no fewer than twenty-eight heavy parts; while the leading lady in the same space of time went one better, and played twenty-nine parts. And all of these, observe, had to be studied and rehearsed while the actor and actress were giving two performances a day. One wonders that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals does not interfere. At any rate, no artistic results of any value are to be expected from such merciless slave-driving, and . . . I can not learn that the stock-company theaters have proved good nurseries or recruiting-grounds for the stage at large."

The Dramatic Mirror (New York) denies that all stock companies play twice daily. "In most of them one or two days, aside from Sundays, are free from the prodigious labors which Mr. Archer describes." Yet it admits that from the viewpoint of work alone, the members of stock companies are very busy persons, "for the brief intervals of inaction that come to some of them must be employed in a measure in thought about or preparation for plays and rôles yet to be attacked." Furthermore, Mr. Archer's words, which seem to declare that "artistic results are impossible under the circumstances," are, *The Mirror* thinks, contradicted by the facts. It says:

"Now and then, according to good judges, plays thus hurriedly put on are well acted, while almost steadily individual work in them in many cases is amazingly artistic and effective."

We read further:

"Of course these organizations, formed usually with small membership, are not to be compared with the few greater metropolitan companies of the past that had many players to select from for casts which turned out to be almost ideal, while permitting equally talented actors to await their turns. . . . . .

"In spite of Mr. Archer's notion that no artistic results can be expected from stock-company work, and that these organizations have little or no value as training-schools, the contrary is the case as to both ideas. The stock company affords a valuable training, hurried as its work may be. It is plain that an actor required to undertake a variety of rôles in quick succession must acquire a facility in study and a versatility in demonstration that no other work under present theatrical systems could make possible. And an actor in such circumstances, aside from his own efforts, has an advantage in observing the work of his associates, from which, also, inevitably, he must absorb suggestions of great value. As compared with the actor who follows the more common rule that consigns a player for a whole season, and possibly longer, to the iteration and reiteration of a single character in a monotonous dramatic environment, the stock actor's lot is a happy one, and artistically, at least in promise, one valuable to his future, no matter how hard the work he is called upon to do may be."

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COMTESSE DE BOIGNE. WILLIAM DE MORGAN. JUSTUS MILES FORMAN. HENRY C. M'COOK. JAMES H. WILSON. AUGUSTA EVANS WILSON.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

De Boigne, The Comtesse, Memoirs of. 1781–1814. Edited from the original manuscript by Charles Nicoullaud. With Portrait. 8vo, pp. xxxvii–459. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

In recent years no volumes of French memoirs have been more interesting than is the present one from the Comtesse de Boigne. It has real importance historically as well as vital interest personally, since it deals freshly with one of the most moving epochs in modern history. The author wrote the book long after the events to which it refers. Altho a personal witness of many stirring episodes, she writes seldom of these things, confining herself rather to the social and personal side of life as it went on in the midst of them. When she mentions a great event, it is more by way of illustrating what she is saying than as a matter of record or description. For example, she cites as an illustration of Napoleon's absolutism the fact that the battle of Trafalgar "was never officially reported in France, so that no newspaper mentioned it, and we only learned of it by secret intelligence."

The author belonged to the Osmond family, one of the oldest in France: its arms appear in the Hall of the Crusaders at Versailles, but she left no children. The family in fact is now extinct; the estate has been sold piecemeal, the archives have been dispersed, and the castle has passed to alien hands. She wrote these memoirs somewhere about 1835 to 1840. From that time until the sale of the family archives in 1884 they appear to have reposed in the castle, which the author describes as "the cradle of my ancestors, and my own tomb." After her death it was realized by her executors that an immediate publication of the memoirs would be impossible, because of references to persons either still living or closely related to others of whom mention is made in them. Indeed, the editors, as the volume now stands, found it necessary to eliminate a few passages and in other instances to suppress names. The manuscript, however, was seen by Taine, and he was permitted to make quotations from it when writing the third volume of his "Régime Moderne."

The Comtesse de Boigne had opportunities for closely observing many great events. She was born at Versailles before the Revolution and "brought up, so to speak, at the knees of the royal family"; her mother being one of the ladies in waiting of Madame Adelaide, the daughter of Louis XV. Nursed by her mother at Versailles, "I speedily became," she says, "the plaything of the princess and of the court, the more so as I was a good baby, and as a child at that period was an object as rare in a drawing-room as it is customary and tyrannical at the present day." Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette "especially overwhelmed me with kindness," and at theatrical performances the King would call her into his box and ask her to tell him the story of the play. She often met him in the garden at Versailles, "and would run from whatever distance I saw him." He was an "excellent prince," but incurably timid and unpolished. "With the best intention of being courteous," she says, "he would walk toward a man until he had pushed him back to the wall, and if no remark occurred to him, as often happened, he would burst into a loud laugh, turn on his heels, and walk off."

With much detail is described the ceremony of putting the king to bed, which took place every evening at half past nine, many courtiers being present, and anybody who had been presented at court having the privilege of going. When all had assembled at the bedside, the king would come in and without paying attention to anybody, would walk inside the balustrade surrounding the bed, where, after a short prayer, "the king's coat, waistcoat, and shirt were taken off, until he stood there naked to the waist, scratching and rubbing himself, as if he had been alone, in the presence of the whole court and often of many strangers of distinction." The first valet then handed his night-shirt to one of the princes of the blood, and, if this prince happened to be one with whom the king was on familiar terms, "he would often play tricks while putting it on, stepping on one side to make the holder run after him, and accompanying these charming tricks with loud guffaws, which greatly vexed those who were sincerely attached to him."

Of Marie Antoinette's character the author writes somewhat defensively. She gambled with the Comte d'Artois and because of the high stakes which they affected they were "obliged to admit to their society every damaged reputation in Europe to be able to make up a game." But the Queen did not gamble because she loved money. It was because she was "absorbed by one passion—that of fashion." She gambled just as she drest, ran into debt, became a freethinker, and flirted—in order to be fashionable. The summit of her ambition was "to be a pretty woman, entirely in the fashion," which was "the sole origin of the improprieties, which have been greatly exaggerated." She cared more for compliments addrest to her as a woman than for those offered to her as a sovereign. The result was that men of distinction received less favor in her presence than empty-headed youths who came with fine words in their mouths. The worst thing about it all was that she allowed careless young men to speak lightly of the king, and often to make fun of his boorish manners—an amusement in which she not unfrequently joined.

The author declares that many stories told of her love affairs "were so many calumnies"; the author's parents, who had every opportunity of observing her private life, always declared that these rumors were baseless. One exception, however, is made by the author—her friendship for the Comte de Fersen, the handsome Swede. But this indiscretion, while real, "never became the subject of scandal." In her domestic circle she loved and was loved, composing by her personal efforts many little differences in the family life. The king was "entirely captivated by her charms" and "would have adored her, had fashion suffered her to permit his adoration." The author prints in detail an account of the attempt of the king and queen to escape, as "gathered from the lips of the queen herself."

Of society in general, many curious statements are made. For instance, of life at the home of an archbishop who had an income of forty thousand dollars a year from ecclesiastical property, she says the house was always full of visitors, hunting went on three times a week, plays were acted, horse-races were held, "and every kind of distraction was pursued." The social tone of the place was so free that the author's mother told her "she was often embarrassed to the point of tears." But while the language of society was free "its actions were extremely restrained." A man never offered his arms or his hands to take a lady in to dinner, nor would he sit down on a sofa with one; he would have been considered "excessively rude" if he had placed his hand on the arm of a chair occupied by a woman; but "language was free to the point of licentiousness."

The author went to England with a party of émigrés. She recalls certain actions "highly praiseworthy and even moving" on the part of persons who otherwise for "carelessness, foolishness, and villainy

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were revolting." She knew women of the highest rank who "worked for ten hours a day to get bread for their children," while in the evening they sang and danced for half the night, and in conversation "slandered one another and were jealous of one another's success in business, after the manner of ordinary workwomen."

The author was a royalist. This was due not alone to environment, but to tradition and conviction as well. She declares, however, that she was "rather an anti-Bonapartist than a partizan of the Bourbons." In time she came to detest the tyranny of the emperor, altho she never had any great opinion of such Bourbon princes as she had seen face to face.

She tells a curious story of Napoleon's youth as obtained from her father, who in her childhood, when going to Corsica in a ship which he had chartered, obliged a Corsican gentleman, who had his son with him, by permitting him to go along as his guest, no other ship being available. During the voyage her father one day invited all the passengers to dine with him, and sent one of his officers to ask the Corsican's son to join them. After a search the son was found alone at the end of the ship, drest in the uniform of a military school and reading. The boy looking up from his book bluntly refused to go to the dinner, which irritated the officer, who on returning begged of the author's father permission to "throw the unsociable little fellow into the sea." "I am not of your opinion," was the reply to this request; "his face shows character and I am sure he will some day be heard from." This boy was the future Emperor Napoleon. On reaching Corsica the author's father met Madame Bonaparte, Napoleon's mother, who was "still a very beautiful woman," but he "found her in the kitchen, without her stockings, in a cotton skirt, making sweets."

The author confesses to her prejudices, but, in spite of them, "was never able to suppress a very sincere admiration for Napoleon, both as conqueror and as a legislator." Had she lived in another atmosphere she believes she must have been enthusiastic about him. She saw him in full state dress at a court-ball under the Empire, but, while the costume was well designed, it was "utterly unsuited to him, on account of his small size, his corpulence, and clumsiness of movement." He "seemed to me frightful and looked like a mock-king." But she was "strangely imprest by his imperial manners"; at the same time she had never seen a monarch who "treated the public in so cavalier a fashion." At another time she saw him at a ball, drest in a simple uniform, when he really appeared a striking figure, and was even "anxious to be courteous and kind."

Of his last years in power she remarks that absolute authority "intoxicated and blinded him," but she adds apologetically that "it is not perhaps given to a man to be able to bear the weight of that." She believes that posterity will forget the aberrations and weaknesses of "that sublime genius." "When a figure like Bonaparte appears amid the ages, we ought not to remember the few shadows which might darken some of its splendor."

She saw something of Joséphine, but was struck by what she calls "the futility and fickleness" of her character. Marie Louise she liked better, describing her as "a fine woman, fresh in appearance, if somewhat too red." But she seemed "very vulgar" and was "entirely without distinction," notwithstanding her dress and precious stones. Pauline Bonaparte seemed "the most ravishing beauty that I have ever looked upon: to all perfections was added the air of candid maidenhood as complete as any young girl could have, tho, if history is to be believed, no one ever had less right to it." Lady Hamilton, whom she saw in Naples, was "entirely vulgar and common; on the whole, a bad woman having a low mind within a magnificent form." In ordinary dress she "lost all distinction," her conversation showed no interest and lacked intelligence; while at the time of Nelson's infatuation she had become "prodigiously fat, and had lost her beauty." Madame Récamier evokes the author's best encomiums:

"She had all the charm, the virtue, the inconsistency, and the weakness of the perfect woman. If she had been a mother, her destiny would have been complete; the world would have heard less of her, and she would have been happier. As she had missed this natural vocation, she was obliged to find compensation in society. Mme. Récamier was the incarnation of coquetry; her talent in this respect amounted to genius, and she was the admirable leader of a detestable school. Every woman who attempted to imitate her has become an object of scandal or disgrace, whereas she always emerged unscathed from the furnace into which it was her delight to plunge. The fact is not to be explained by any coldness of heart, for her flirtations were actuated by kindness and not by vanity. She was much more anxious to be loved than to be admired, and this sentiment was so natural to her that she always had some affection and much sympathy to give her numerous adorers in exchange for the admiration which she strove to attract; hence her coquetry avoided the usual accompanying selfishness, and was not absolutely barren, if I may use the term. She thus preserved the affection of almost all the men who fell in love with her. Nor have I known any one who could more dexterously combine an attitude of exclusiveness with a bearing of general friendliness toward a numerous circle. Every one has praised her incomparable beauty, her energetic benevolence, and her gentle courtesy; many people have praised her lively wit. But very few were able to discover beneath the easy manners of her social intercourse, the loftiness of her mind and the independence of her character, the impartiality of her judgment and the accuracy of her intuition. I have sometimes seen her dominated; I never knew her to be influenced."

The author, through family interests, was unjustly married when sixteen years of age to General de Boigne, who, thirty-two years her senior, had an income of one hundred thousand dollars a year, acquired as governor of provinces conquered in India. She soon found herself "surrounded with luxury, without experiencing the smallest happiness." Her husband had never acquired any social polish; indeed, the habits of polite society remained entirely unknown to him; he was addicted to the use of opium; was as anxious to arouse dislike as most people are to evoke admiration; was stingy in spite of his luxurious tastes; furiously and ridiculously jealous, and critical "in the language of the guard-room"; while, as to his wife, she interested him "as a beautiful and well-articulated machine that he had acquired."

These citations will make it clear that this volume is one of exceptional readableness. French women have always been greatly gifted as memoir-writers. The Comtesse de Boigne must now be added to a long and delightful list.

De Morgan, William. Alice-for-Short. A Dichronism. 12mo, 563 pp. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.75 net.

Mr. De Morgan's second novel has confirmed the favorable impression he made with "Joseph Vance." He has here chosen a girl for his leading personage—a puny slim creature of six years, daughter of an alcoholic London tailor and a gin-sodden wife. Early in the story the tailor cracks his wife's skull with a hammer; and, to avoid arrest, drinks cyanide of potassium. Alice is taken in hand by a young artist, who has a studio in the house of which her parents have been caretakers. The artist has a prosperous home and a charming sister, who promptly opens her heart to the waif. So Alice's career is turned into sunnier ways. The story is just broached, however; and only now does the author begin to reveal the charm of personality which has won him admirers, who are also defenders. He needs defenders. He writes a novel according to the Victorian tradition, hardly as a master, but as the cleverest of disciples.

When Mr. De Morgan is obliged to sit down and tell his story and be done with it, he inclines to be prolix. Let him tell about the story, rather than tell it, let him make you acquainted intimately with all his characters and see them as he sees them, from behind the scenes, let him ramble in and out, and jump suddenly to one side, all the time plying his full observation, his humor, his maturity of mind, his sanity of vision, and you must fall under the sway of "Joseph Vance," "Alice-for-Short," and any book he may write as he has written these. Nowadays, when the writing of novels is done almost wholly by athletes just out of college, it is a relief and a tonic to find a book which shows that the author has a perspective on life. This ripeness of vision constitutes Mr. De Morgan's charm. He has lived to see, to see tolerantly, tho not without feeling. Such scenes of the human comedy as have come within his range he notices accurately, sometimes too accurately, but always out of a generous heart and with an eye that twinkles humor.

Add to this, that he tells a good story, in his own circuitous way. In this book, for instance, we have the whole life of a good half-dozen of persons; and the hero, a fine study and shrewd, of the artistic temperament, marries the wrong girl first, but afterward—well, all things happen to delight the confirmed novel-reader, if only he have patience. The author is ingenious enough even to introduce the ghost idea, and make the reader look at it through modern eyes, tho the story happened fifty years ago.

Stricture should be made on his tendency to talk to the reader in simulated confidences, especially when these confidences touch on the continuation of the story's interest. Often Mr. De Morgan apologizes, or, has the air of apologizing, for being long-winded. If he is not careful, some readers may think he is. Yet the imperfections of "Alice-for-Short" are minor and easily overlooked once one is under the sway. The fact that the story lives, that its people live and have being, is essential, and mark the book as one to be kept and made one's own.

Ferman, Justus Miles. A Stumbling Block. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

McCook, Henry C. Nature's Craftsmen. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2 net.

Wilson, Augusta Evans. Devota. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 122. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Wilson, James H. The Life of Charles A. Dana. Illustrated. 8 vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $3 net.

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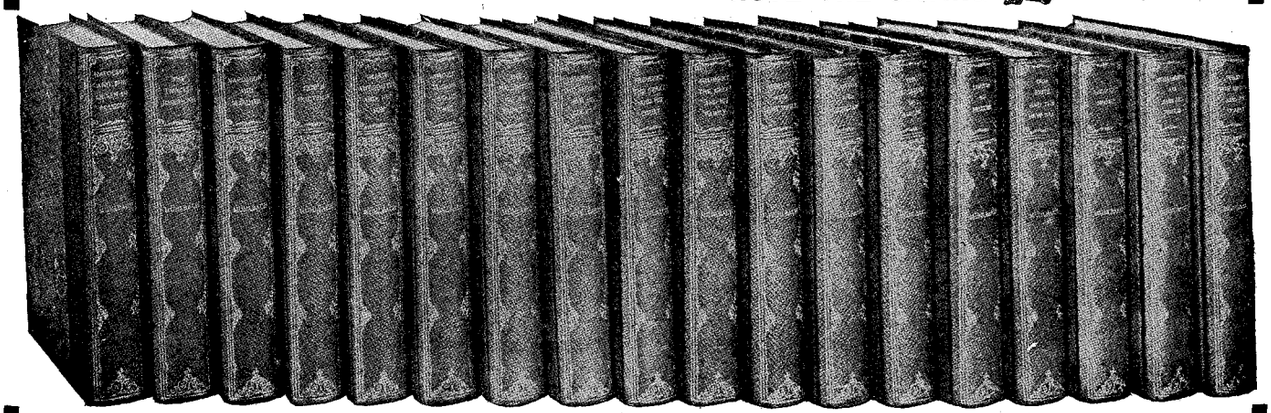

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CURRENT POETRY

Animula

BY JOHN B. TABB.

A spirit from the grave
Again I come,
E'en as I vanished, save
Disrobed and dumb.

No shadow as I pass—
However clear,
The wave on mirroring glass—
Betrays me near;

Nor unto them that live
Forlorn of me,
A signal can I give
Of sympathy.

Ah, better 'twere to hide
Where none appear,
Than thus in death abide
To life so near!

—*From the Atlantic Monthly* (August).

"We Shall Not Pass This Way Again."

BY EMERY POTTLE.

We shall not pass this way again.
If there be aught of secret pain
'Tween you and me,
In the great sea
Of all men's pain let it be cast
This night, that only love may last.

We shall not pass this way again.
My heart, in pain shall we refrain
From tenderness,
And cease to bless
Each added hour that love may give
Us in this piteous space we live?

We shall not pass this way again.
Haply to-morrow comes in vain,
If we shall part
With heavy heart
This night. Ah, then could love forget
The little griefs we cherish yet?
Let us be done with pain—
We shall not pass this way again.

—*From The Delineator* (September).

PERSONAL

The New Shah of Persia.—Mohammed Ali Mirza has ascended the throne of Persia as a constitutional monarch; he is, therefore, the first ruler of that country who has not been a despot. To many, the notion of a constitutional government in Persia seems absurd. Many think of Persia as a remote, half-savage country inhabited by either "fierce marauders or enervated sensualists." As a matter of fact, we are informed, Teheran, the capital city, has gas and electric lights, tramways, banks, telegraphs, newspapers, and a well-developed postal system.

Of the old and new Shahs a contributor to *Munsey's Magazine* writes as follows:

His grandfather, the old Shah, Nazr-ed-Din, who reigned for nearly fifty years, was an Oriental despot pure and simple. His cruelty and his magnificence were equal. When he traveled about his realms he was followed by a caravan which extended for miles behind him. Eighteen hundred horses and mules were taken with him, and four thousand soldiers escorted him. There were volleys of artillery, illuminations, triumphal arches, and forests of flags

Superior to Lemonade is HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water, with sugar, makes a delicious summer drink.

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to greet the *Shah-in-Shah*, the King of Kings. With him also were carried instruments of torture; for he loved to administer what he called justice and to see it executed before his eyes.

It was he who visited Queen Victoria and left the magnificent house which was placed at his disposal in a state of indescribable filth; for the drawing-rooms had been used as pens in which to slaughter sheep and fowls. It is recorded that during his stay in London he attended a reception at Stafford House, where he was the guest of the Duke of Sutherland. The beauty of the mansion so imprest the Shah that he called the Prince of Wales aside and questioned him.

"Who is the owner of this place?" asked his Persian majesty.

"This," said the prince, "is the home of one of our great noblemen."

"Oh!" said the Shah gravely. "If you will profit by my experience, you will let me tell you that such powerful subjects are dangerous. Have his head struck off to-morrow!"

This bloody, sensual old tyrant was assassinated in due time, and was succeeded by his son, the late Shah Muzaffar-ed-Din. The new sovereign was utterly unlike his father, being humane and sympathetic, living an abstemious life, and taking great interest in European education. He caused the most famous foreign books to be translated into Persian, studied modern science, and became a practical photographer. He was also greatly diverted by the mysteries of the telegraph, and had a short line of wire constructed, over which he delighted to send messages.

Toward the close of his reign, Muzaffar-ed-Din became convinced that Persia needed an entire change in its form of government. He established a sort of civil service, reduced the taxes, and finally proclaimed a constitution which gave the control of the finances and of foreign affairs to a senate and an assembly, partly elective and partly appointive. He did not live to see his new systems in full working order. While visiting Europe he was sunstruck in Paris, and lived only a short time after his return home.

The new Shah, therefore, is to carry out the experiment which his predecessor had but just begun. It is likely that he will do so in good faith. He is a man of thirty-five, short and stout, educated by European instructors, and speaking French and English with some fluency. His manner of life is by

WHAT'S THE USE?

To Pour in Coffee When it Acts as a Vicious Enemy.

Fasters have gone without food for many days at a time but no one can go without sleep. "For a long time I have not been sleeping well, often lying awake for two or three hours during the night, but now I sleep sound every night and wake up refreshed and vigorous," says a Calif. woman.

"Do you know why? It's because I used to drink coffee but I finally cut it out and began using Postum. Twice since then I have drank coffee and both times I passed a sleepless night, and so I am doubly convinced coffee caused the trouble and Postum removed it.

"My brother was in the habit of drinking coffee three times a day. He was troubled with sour stomach and I would often notice him getting soda from the can to relieve the distress in his stomach; lately hardly a day passed without a dose of soda for relief.

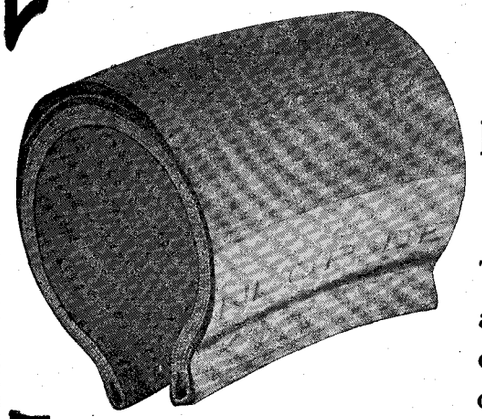
"Finally he tried a cup of Postum and liked it so well he gave up coffee and since then has been drinking Postum in its place and says he has not once been troubled with sour stomach."

Even after this lady's experience with coffee her brother did not suspect for a time that coffee was causing his sour stomach, but easily proved it.

Coffee is not suspected in thousands of cases just like this but it's easily proved. A ten days' trial works wonders. "There's a Reason."

Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Seven Thousand Five Hundred Miles



Another Proof of Hartford Tire Quality

This cut is made from an actual photograph of a section of a

Hartford Tire

28x3 run by Dr. P. J. Ryan of Hartford, Conn., 7,509 miles by Odometer on his Cadillac Car.

Note carefully that this tire is in practically perfect condition.

It pays to buy the best in tires.

You'll remember the quality a long time after you have forgotten the price.

Most manufacturers equip their cars with good tires; some are not so particular.

Protect yourself by specifying and insisting on

Hartford Dunlop or Clincher Tires

There's no secret about the widespread popularity of Hartford Tires. They're absolutely right, made of the best material by men of long experience with a determination to excel.

FREE A book that shows by pictures how to put on a Clincher or Dunlop Tire. Every Owner, every Driver, every Dealer should have it.

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NEW YORK, 88 Chambers St. and 1769 Broadway; CHICAGO, 83 Michigan Ave., BOSTON, 494 Atlantic Ave. and 1020 Boylston St.; CLEVELAND, 1831 Euclid Ave.; DETROIT, 256 Jefferson Ave.; DENVER, 1564 Broadway; PHILADELPHIA, 138 N. 10th St.; BUFFALO, 725 Main St.; ATLANTA, GA., 55 Auburn Ave.; LOS ANGELES, 1505 S. Main St.; SAN FRANCISCO, 423-433 Golden Gate Ave.

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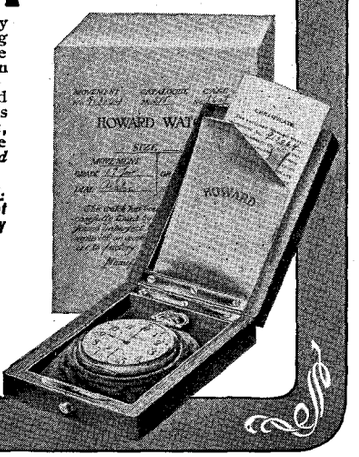

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The OXYGEN Tooth Powder
Cleanses the teeth, keeps them white, prevents decay, relieves sensitiveness, prevents formation of tartar and keeps the mouth in a healthful condition.
Druggists 25c. Sample and booklet on request. Serial No. 115
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"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house cleaning.
THE PROPER THING

is SAPOLIO
=Try a cake of it, and be convinced.=

no means that of an Oriental. He has no harem, but treats his wife as an equal, providing her with a Parisian dressmaker and a suite of foreign ladies.

As for himself, he has many foreign officers in his household, and shows an especial liking for whatever is French. He is described as a man of few words, a keen sportsman, and a just and upright ruler. Except over the affairs of his court, he has little power under the new constitution, except that he can appoint his sons to be governors of the various provinces of Persia.

The Mendacity of Rameses II.—Professor Naville, one of the official explorers of antiquities in Egypt, has exposed Rameses as a fraud. Rameses has been given credit for erecting the great temple known as the Rameseum, where he had made a great statue of himself seated, which is over sixty feet high; the Rameseum is now alleged to have been the work of earlier kings. He was not great, but his vanity was colossal.

It was during his reign that the city of Thebes rose to great magnificence. In 1280 B.C. Rameses died. He was survived by several widows, fifty-nine daughters, and one hundred and eleven sons.

With reference to the self-advertisements of Rameses which have for centuries been flaunted before unsuspecting tourists, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* remarks as follows:

According to the archeological exposer, Rameses went around, chisel in hand, obliterating the names of sculptor and architect and builder, and cooly substituting his own. Nor had he any regard for historical accuracy. A temple might be one thousand years old, but if Rameses liked it he never hesitated over etching his name on the corner-stone or any other handy space. The Egyptologist ascribes this Ramesan craze for personal advertising to mere vulgar vanity—certainly a trait unworthy of any sovereign who desired the respect of his subjects and the admiration of posterity.

In retrospective survey the Philadelphia *Inquirer* philosophically concludes:

It is certainly hard to think that Rameses II. was such a vain plagiarist and forger, and that history must be once more revised. However, in these days of iconoclasm we are revising estimates of nearly every one who figures large on the written page. It seems that Cæsar wasn't much of a general and was a bad man all round, tho Nero has been much maligned. Lucretia Borgia and Mary Stuart were estimable ladies, who never thought of murder, much less connived at it. Richard III. was one of the most upright and sagacious of English kings, while as to Homer, Moses, and Omar Khayyam, they never existed at all, but were the early form of syndicate writing, upon which modernity, we regret to say, has made no improvement.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Two Compliments on One Day.—On June 12 Richard Watson Gilder was presented for the degree of Doctor of Letters by Prof. Brander Mathews at Columbia University, and next to Governor Hughes, who was also honored with a degree, the editor of *The Century Magazine* received the warmest welcome from the twelve hundred people present—a pleasant little ovation that came after Prof. Brander Mathew's graceful introduction. He said of Mr. Gilder:

He is a poet of varied accomplishment, in whose lyrics there are melody, beauty, and grace. He has been for many years the editor of one of our foremost magazines, which is ever earnest in fostering the literature and the art of our country, and which he has made the advocate of every lofty cause. Feeling

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keenly the noble responsibilities of citizenship, he has been a leader in social uplift; and to him we owe the solid foundation of tenement-house reform. In honoring the poet and the editor, you are honoring also one of the most useful citizens of this metropolis of the Western World.

On the same day there reached Mr. Gilder's office the following letter (the italics are ours):

M——— MUSIC COMPANY
NEW YORK CITY.

June 11, 1907.

MR. RICHARD W. GILDER,
New York City.

Dear Sir—I have been informed that you have achieved some success in a literary line, and, as I am in search of poems that can be set to music, I take the liberty of addressing you. I wish you would kindly cooperate with me at once, for, by so doing, I feel confident that both of us will be materially benefited.

In the first place, I would like to have the opportunity of examining some of your work. *If I find that it comes up to my standard*, I shall be more than pleased to make you an offer upon it immediately; but in case I can not use it I shall return it to you at once, if postage is enclosed for that purpose. I do not require that your work be typewritten, or put in any special form, and I make no charge whatsoever for examination or criticism.

As you are no doubt familiar, there is a great deal of money in song-writing; yet many excellent songs have been written that have never been published simply because the author lacks confidence in his own work. It is my business to discover these true poems, *no matter from whom they come*, and to turn the author's talent into money for both the poet and myself. Do not feel that because *you have some simple little ditty* at home you need be ashamed to present it to me—*its very simplicity may be its charm.*

Therefore, I ask that you send in your manuscript without further delay, for right now is the time of the year that the big music publishers of this city are looking for next season's successes.

Respectfully yours.

Dict. M-1. E———M———.

Such is fame!—*Life*.

He, She, and It.—DIPLOMATIC BACHELOR (who has forgotten whether the baby is a boy or girl.)—"Well, well, but he's a fine little fellow, isn't she? How old is it now? Do her teeth bother him much? I hope he gets through its second summer without getting sick. She looks like you, doesn't he? Every one says it does."—*Puck*.

Church Supremacy.—FIRST VERGER.—Do you 'ave matins at your church? SECOND VERGER.—No; we 'as linoleums.—*The Sketch*.

PASTY FOOD

Too Commonly Used.

The use of pasty cereals is not advisable. A physician says: "Pasty cereals are very indigestible and a bad thing for the stomach, causing a depressed feeling and quite a train of disorders, particularly of the intestines and nerves.

"Cereals, such as wheat and oats, *can* be cooked long enough and well enough to fit them for human use but the ordinary way of cooking leaves them in a pasty condition."

An Indiana man says: "My physician prohibited the use of oats and wheat for I was in a bad condition physically, with pronounced dyspepsia. He said the heavy paste was indigestible but that Grape-Nuts, being a thoroughly cooked food and cooked in such a manner as to change the starch into a form of sugar, is very easily digested.

"I have become very fond, indeed, of Grape-Nuts and all the uncomfortable feelings have disappeared. I have gained nearly twelve pounds in weight and have none of the distressed feeling after my meals which I had formerly. Grape-Nuts food has done the work." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Paint this Fall!

The cold, wet Spring was a great disappointment as a painting season. Many were afraid to risk having the work done in the wet, and postponed it.

Fall is in many respects an ideal time for painting. No frost or moisture below the painted surface to seep out and ruin the paint film.

We strongly recommend painting in the Fall; but read our book first.

It is easy to know the vital points about paint—what the best wearing materials are and how to test them; what colors harmonize and what ones are the most durable; why ochre is very bad for priming, and why both white lead and linseed oil must be free from adulteration.

These points and many others clearly and interestingly explained in the booklet, "A Talk on Paint." It will cost you nothing and may prove valuable to you. We have many letters from house-owners thanking us very heartily for it. Address Department R.

Meantime remember that the Dutch Boy Painter on the side of a keg is a guaranty that Pure White Lead will be found within.

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TOLSTOY AND HIS PROBLEMS. A scholarly essay on Tolstoy and his beliefs, by AYLMER MAUDE, 12mo, cloth, 226 pages. $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

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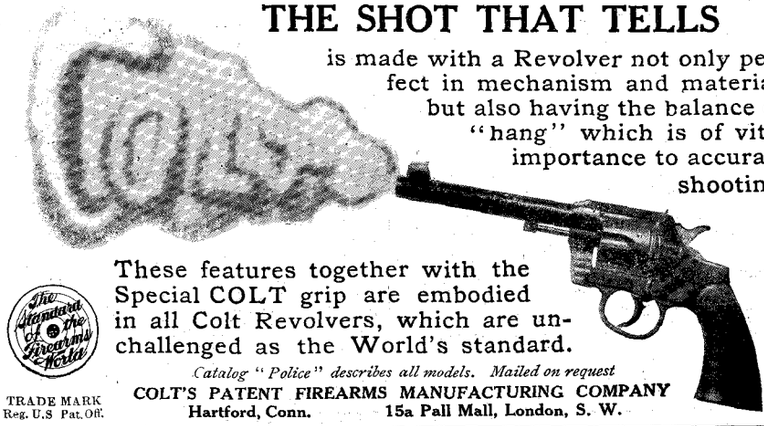

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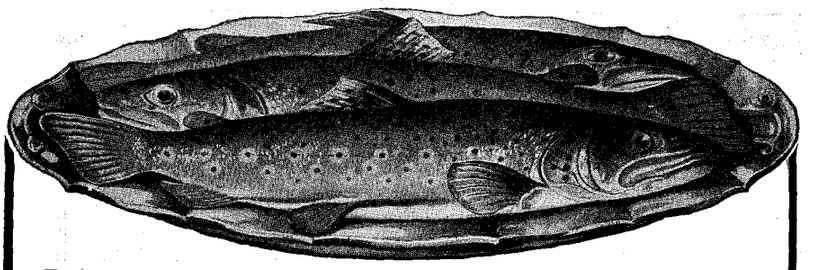

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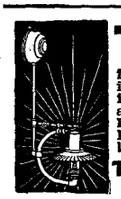

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

August 9.—An attack of Arab tribesmen on General Drude's forces outside Casablanca is repulsed by the French troops, assisted by fire from the war-ships.

A Dutch infantry detachment of forty-five men is wiped out by rebels in the Mori district of Celebes.

Mr. Sojeda, president of a pool of Japanese banks, is in Berlin seeking a loan of $50,000,000, the rumored object of which is the purchase of the Philippines, if Congress will sell.

August 10.—Prince Scipione Borghese, of Italy, reaches Paris as winner of the automobile race from Peking. He left the Chinese capital on June 10.

The Sultan of Morocco declares his readiness to accord to France any satisfaction demanded for the massacre of Europeans at Casablanca.

Mutinies of Korean garrisons are suppressed at Seoul and Hon-Ju, but a serious situation exists at Won-Ju; Japanese troops are marching against the town.

August 11.—British and Russian ambassadors in Constantinople succeed in inducing the Porte to issue orders stopping the advance of Turkish troops into Persia.

Sentence of death is passed on Prince Yi by the new Korean Emperor, as leader of the deputation to The Hague.

The anticlerical campaign in Italy grows in intensity. The Government frames a bill for the inspection of all lay and clerical institutions for children. The Vatican intends to fight the measure.

August 12.—Caid Sir Harry MacLean is handed over by Raisuli to the Elkmes tribe, which set him at liberty.

The Japanese troops capture the island of Kangwha.

August 13.—Five countries, including Mexico, present to the Hague Conference a counter-proposal regarding a permanent court of arbitration.

August 14.—The Eighth International Zionist Congress opens at The Hague.

A committee of the Peace Conference votes to forbid the throwing of explosives from air-ships.

August 15.—Josef Joachim, the world-famous violinist, dies in Berlin.

The United States cruiser squadron in the Pacific starts on a visit to Japan.

Domestic.

August 9.—Judge Grossays, in Chicago, grants a writ of error to the Standard Oil Company.

The strike of the telegraph operators spreads to Kansas City, New Orleans, Denver, Salt Lake City, Helena, Mont.; Dallas, Tex.; and Colorado Springs. Both the Western Union and Postal companies are affected.

August 10.—An explosion of 1,000 pounds of dynamite in a fire, thought to be incendiary, in a Colorado & Southern Railway station injures over one hundred persons; the explosion of half a car of nitroglycerin at Essex, Ont., kills two people, injures many, and partly wrecks the town; five Pennsylvania Railroad trainmen are hurt at Ridgeway, Pa., by an explosive thrown by a tramp they had ejected from a train.

August 12.—The President issues an order making Labor Day a holiday for all per-diem Government employees.

August 14.—Judge Landis postpones the Chicago & Alton Railroad inquiry, pending the decision by Attorney-General Bonaparte as to whether the road is really entitled to immunity from prosecution.

August 15.—The tablet at Gloucester to commemorate the early English settlement in New England is unveiled with a historical address by Senator Lodge.

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